CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,336—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	F. H. Gordon	24th Aug.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7302	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langtorne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8007	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	3294	J. F. Jephcott	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langtorne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	12th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephcott	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 602.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	....	3,503	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,036	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,093	29th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	5,455	Nicolas	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Blouin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Aug. at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 29th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 24th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1901.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.

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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovel Cameron	1 6
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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and in next possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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A REQUEST.

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We beg to inform our kind Patrons that ours has been the only firm doing business of Chemists and Druggists at Abdool Rehman Street, or near the Crawford Market, connected with the name of Madon, and our shop has been conducted at its present situation for the last 10 years.

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CHEMISTS,
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Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		250
2 Do. " 100 "		200
2 Do. " 75 "		150
4 Do. " 50 "		200
10 Do. " 25 "		250
100 Do. " 10 "		1,000
200 Do. " 5 "		1,000
200 Do. " 1 "		200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

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In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

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and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Acting Manager.

John Roberts & Co.

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CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, POLO, GOLF, HOCKEY, RACQUETS, FIVES, CROQUET.

GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

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MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
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OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.	THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.	Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

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Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

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PLAGUE OFFICERS' EXPERIENCES:—

"I am glad to inform you that really it is a charm in high and slow fever." "No sooner was the first dose given than the patient was found free from attack." "Hardly 4 or 5 cases required more than 6 doses. "Marvellous it is in lowering the high temperature." "It makes the body cool within half an hour restoring the patient to his ordinary mood of mind." PER BOTTLE Rs. 1.

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 9	47 12	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

F. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 100,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS', High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Tollet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per measure	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS GRAM, etc., supplied.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)
BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-3.

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospectus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27th.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

THE

SUNFLOWER MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE A

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the

ALL SAINTS' NURSING FUND, JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Opening Chorus ..." Down the River"...M. Hobson, The TROUPE.
Song ..." I'll be your sweetheart" ..... Harry Dacre. Mr. G. A. ANTHONY.
Song (Comic) ..." The Whistling Coon" ...S. Hasburn. Mr. B. DEFRIEZ.
Song ..." The Blind Boy" ...G. W. Moore. Master L. P. BRADLEY.
Song (Comic) ..." Nursery Rhymes" ...Mark Sheridan. Mr. CORNWALLIS SMITH.
Song ..." The Bell-ringer" ...W. Vincent Wallace. Mr. GEO. COPPARD.
Song (Comic) ..." K, I, double S Kiss" ...Edmund Forman. Mr. R. P. PICKERING.
Song ..." As your hair grows lighter" ...Harry Dacre. Mr. A. CARNALL.
Closing Chorus..." Good Night" ...A. Scott Gatty. The TROUPE.

PART II.

Instrumental Selection ..." The Darkie Patrol". Messrs. HIGGINS, eleSNICK, ECKERING, HOGAN, PENNINGTON, and SMITH.
Stump Oration ..." Man and other Animals" ..... Mr. B. DEFRIEZ.
Vocal Quartette ..." Mama's in de cold ground" ...S. C. Foster. Messrs. COPPARD, ANTHONY, BETT and SMITH.
Song and Dance ..." Looking for a coon like me" ...G. Le Brun. Mr. R. P. PICKERING.
Violin Solo ..." Chant de la Berger" ...Max Schreter. Corporal LANE.

FARCE:

"THE MISHAPS OF CAESAR CRUM"

PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

PLAN AT SOUNDY and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1901.

WANTED

TO represent a first class INDIAN CIGAR MANUFACTURER in the Channel Islands, (England) Advertiser at present representing the Anglo-Indian Cigar Company. Write:

C. W. BRISKER,
9, Beresford Street, Jersey, (England).

NOW READY,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1901, of Rs 25 per share on the Old Shares and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income-tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 2nd September, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 18th August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1901, of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income-tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 2nd September, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th August.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay 22nd August, 1901.

KOWSGI'S SANTO SOAPS

ARE GUARANTEED to be free from animal fat and purified by the best fragrant waters and delicately scented with natural perfumes of the sweetest of sweet Indian Santalum.

MOST USEFUL for all sorts of skin diseases, for the toilet, nursery, bath and shaving, etc.

PRESERVE and beautify the skin and hair by giving soothing sensations and freshness to the muscles with vigour and additional elasticity.

STIMULATE the functions and take away any unpleasant odours from the skin.

CONTAIN all the properties of the best Almond and Glycerine Soaps.

Price per lb. in cut bars, No. 1, 5 per cent; No. 2, 10 per cent.; No. 3, 20 per cent; Rs. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Packing and postage free from the Factory.

TERMS CASH.

T. S. V. KOWSGI.
Santo Soap Works,
Thiruvadamarudore, S. I. Railway.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1896 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A VICTORIA (CARRIAGE) AND HORSE.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, H.C. and in re Jadowjee Goculdas Thacker and Jamnadas Valubdas, dealers in sugar, Insolvents, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1901, at 1 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort,

One victoria (carriage) with horse and harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOGOLY, AND ON THE EAST SIDE OF CHAKLA OPPOSITE MAHOMEDALLY CHOOMBAKWADA STREET.

HIGH COURT—O. C. J.

Suit No. 166 of 1901.

Haji Sulieman Ibrahim and Harun Janmahomed, Plain tiffs,
vs.
Hawabai and others ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in the this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following immovable property, on the following days and hours, on the premises:—

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th day of August, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Chinchpogoly, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 879 and Old Survey No. 1067, and New Survey No. 72-8, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16 and which said premises are bounded on the north, by a passage, and the house of Shinji Dansji, on the south by the house of Abdul Rahim Ali, on the east by the house of Thacker Dewji Premchand, and on the west by the said Chaklas or 2nd Coombarwada street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pranjpe and Messaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Mowarji Govindji Thacker, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th August 1901, at 1-30 p.m., at the insolvent's shop at Shaikmoghul, Mooljee Jaitha Marketa, consisting of German and Austrian shawls, colored blankets, counterpanes, table-covers, mantlevers, gilowr, empty tickets box, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

READING and HAND GLASSES.—In best nickel frames. Lens 4in., Rs. 7; 4-1-2 in. Rs. 8. Always useful pocket magnifiers always in stock.—MADOKS and Co., Ltd, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

NEW SUITINGS ALL WOOL SUITS, Rs. 35, Excellent value. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35, New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, Stout China Silk Suitings.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

FOR SALE.—A small consignment of CLARET, ST. JULIEN, Rs. 10 per case of 1 doz. qts.; CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, Superior Brand, Rs. 30 per doz. qts.—WALTER PAVRI & Co., 19, Elphinstone Circle.

2,000 ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS from 2 to 120 volts, and 2 to 100 c. p., sold from Annas 10 each or Rs. 50 per hundred and upwards. C. JOST and Co., Electricians, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED, CAPITALIST, with an investment of Rs. 30,000 in a new Local Industry, paying 50 to 75 per cent. profits. Apply "300." care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced GOVERNESS, for three children. French and Music. Apply to Mrs. STEWART, Belur, Hassan District, Mysore State.

RELIABLE SERVANTS' AGENCY, Main Street, Poona, since 1873. Keeps a perfect register of efficient and certificated DOMESTIC SERVANTS, and SUPPLIES them promptly.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. H. Barnes' Valuable Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Dog Cart, Horse, Bicycle, etc., near Parel Station, opposite Lakhadas Mill, TO BE SOLD on 29th inst.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Bombay.—An ACCOUNT of this INSTITUTION, with Photographs of the Hospital building, Nurses' quarters, Physician and Staff, the nurses and the male ward, appears in the current number of the "Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record," published at 27, Medows Street, Bombay. Price one Rupee.

THE "FIELD" Condition Powder for Horses, for Speed, Strength, Endurance, and a Splendid Glossy Coat. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS and Co., Byculla.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 3-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 5-12 per pair.—SUTTON & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electroplating and Bronzing undertaken.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 300 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFINAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PERFECTION CLOTHING MARKER.—Any name or initials not exceeding 1½ inch with box, marking ink, &c., complete Rs. 1-12. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, are the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural Tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection of a Cross imposing figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Paul Mall Budget" Size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English 25 10 remission, or 15 per year including Postage.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GHAM and HARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and will be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 4, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Cheapest workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., A. J. Moses, Phillips and Co., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. G. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—An Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Re. 1, with postage 8-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylocidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp, in bottles, 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1901, at 9-30 p.m.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1901, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 2 0 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contracts, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1901.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rupees THIRTY LAKHS Four per cent. Debentures guaranteed by Government under Sec. 80 of the Act, repayable in 60 years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 54-60 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rupees 30 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes "inter alia" a provision (S. 80) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures) the Accountant-General of Bombay or other officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

These Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 6th September 1901 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Bank of Bombay or by such other Agents as the Trustees may appoint.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application and a further 5 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before 31st December 1901. Interest to accrue from date of actual payment of the full sum so allotted.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and both deposits will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up as above stated.

The Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on the 6th September 1901 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board,

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

NOTA BENE.

STOLBERGPATHIC TREATMENT
ESTABLISHED IN 1886
IS THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
AND THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY!

It works marvellous cures in Chronic and Obstinate complaints, that sufferers who are unable to obtain radical cures, are advised for their own sakes to try the Renowned Stolbergpathic Treatment.

It being an acknowledged fact that the External Treatment brings out all the impurities of the system through the pores of the skin, it stands unparalleled and is a Puzzle to Millions! Sufferers will have no cause to regret their taking to it for cures are Positive.

Patients cured recommend it its own merits assert themselves, and thus it is its Self-advertising Agent in the cause of Suffering Humanity.

The undersigned would draw special attention of those suffering from CHRONIC ASTHMA, EPILEPSY, ELEPHANTIASIS, LENCODERMA, LEPROSY, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM (with contraction of Joints) SYPHILIS etc. to note that these complaints have been cured by his Special Treatment, thus their incurableness must now be recognized as a thing of the past. For ordinary Complaints viz., LIVER, PAINS, FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTRY (chronic), etc. the unrivalled in his Pharmacie affords full instructions for the use of his simple A. B. C. Ointment Balsam, Syrup, and Elixir. No house should be without these famous medicines, as in times of emergency they are invaluable.

STOLBERGPATHIC TREATMENT, is the outcome and the perfection of MEDICAL SCIENCE, and labour.

NONE are such great Sufferers as those who will not apply for the Medicines and particulars to

Dr. C. STOLBERG,
Specialist,
BANGALORE.

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FOR the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, TWO NATIVE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS, on a salary of £80 per annum, with an annual increment of £10, conditional upon good service. Ration allowance One Shilling per day. Free passage. Period of engagement three years. Must furnish Medical Certificate of fitness when required. Applications in writing only, with copies of testimonials stating past and present occupation, age, etc., to be made to the Undersigned. Natives only need apply.

GENERAL AGENT IN INDIA,
for the British Central Africa Protectorate,
Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street.

SQUIBB'S.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

MADON SONS & CO.,
CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD BOMBAY.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, emboldens all the desirous to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and supposes everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does incurable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resident in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 5/- per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims,
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay,
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims,
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh,
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay,
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co,	Oporto,
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto,
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne,
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne,
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
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KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and obtained a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health at ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering from the last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great joy I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 25, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and on Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture shown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, resulting from Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied complaints, by local absorption, R. J. HILL and Co., specialists, with the most advanced treatment in the world, beg to announce that they have REMOVED to No. 20, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND, Consultation free.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions) QUALITIES. REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

2 per cent. Consols ..... £94 1-2 = — 1-4
3 per cent. Reduced ..... £101 1-2 = — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £101 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £94 1 2|= + 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 = 1-8
New York ..... 55 5-32 = — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25 24 = + 1
" New York ..... 4 87 1-8 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England ..... 3 per cent =
" Short London Bills 2 1-4 " =
" Indian Bank Bills 3 " =
Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4½.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 13,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 Surats 3/16. Imports 5,000. Spot 4 24-32d. +2-32 Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

August	August-Sept.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4 27	4 24	4 15	4 12	4 12
unchanged. +1	unchanged.	— 1	— 1	

In New York—

Steadpts at the Port	2,000 bales.
Do. last year	
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Continent	1000
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16 + 2-16
Futures, month of September	7 52 + 14
Do. do. December	7 08 + 14

Seeds unchanged.

Rapeseed, Cawnpore, Yellow, 42 1-2 ; Aug.-Sept., Dunkirk Business done, tone quiet.

Linseed, 60 1-2 Aug-Sept. Dunkirk Business done, tone firm.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, shows the following results :—

Total Bullion	£30 100,000 Dec.	£ 1400,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,000,000 Dec.	£800,000
Other do.	£42 300,000 Dec.	£3,100,000
Other Securities	£30,700,000 Dec.	£700,000
Notes and G. bl	£27,100,000 Dec.	£1,700,000

The Bank reserve is 52 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 22nd August :—

Cotton	1,475 bales.
Wheat	18,175 cwts.
Linseed	1,778 "
Rapeseed	10,634 "
Gingellyseed	124 "
Poppyseed	2,042 "
Groundnuts	14 "
Castorseed	1,370 "
Rice	180 "
Myrabolams	nil "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

We have again the satisfaction to report excellent advices regarding the growing crops. The rainfall during the week has been abundant and all districts send telegraphic news of thriving plants and "all crops in flourishing condition." There are signs in some markets of renewed activity, but up to the present time they seem to be more in preparation for coming business than in actual transactions. Cotton has been very firm during the week under review, and sellers have raised their rates to such a point that buyers for export are withdrawing and business is checked. There are signs of an advance in the yarn markets in China, and local mills are buying steadily from day to day. Fairly heavy shipments of cotton are in progress for Japan, but purchases for export to the Far East are now falling off and the mills have been quiet the last few days. Holders of stock forced up the rates for hold Linseed to Rs. 11, at which price a small business was done for ready delivery, and then buyers withdrew. The present quotation is more or less nominal, the inquiry having fallen off. There is a fair stock of Rapeseed available, but the prices asked are also considerably above the parity of home rates, and only shippers who pressed to fill up immediate engagements are able to operate. Large shipments are now being made of Cotton seed and Mowrah seed, the bulk of the exports being in these articles. Freights have eased off a little during the week both for ready and forward shipment. Exchange has risen full 1-16 since last mail, but the operations of merchants have been on a very small scale both in buying and selling. Government Paper has been quiet but steady, and there is an under current of firmness in the market notwithstanding the rise of 1 per cent. which has taken place in both the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay. Arrangements had been made to some extent before the rise took place to finance any surplus which may appear at the settlement of Friday next, the 30th instant. The fluctuations have been slight compared with those prevailing before the New Loan was issued, and have ranged between 97-6 and 96-14. The tenders for the Bombay Municipal Loan of 11 lakhs at 4 per cent. per annum, repayable in 1943 were opened on Wednesday the 21st instant. The amount tendered for was 22-29 lakhs, the average rate of allotment being Rs. 96-15-1. The minimum rate was Rs 96-4. There is still a general feeling of expectancy about the import markets. Up country buyers are not yet making their appearance in the bazaar, but it is believed that after Cocoanut holiday, which falls on the 29th instant, an enquiry will spring up. Meanwhile the off-take is on a small scale, and dealers are willing to realise stocks to enable them to enter into fresh transactions.

EXCHANGE.

The firmer feeling apparent in this market last week has been accentuated, and a further advance has taken place. On Monday we opened very steady at 1 3 15-16, Telegraph Transfers, 1 3 31-32 demand, and none of the banks buying 3 months' sight credits at better than 1 4 1-8. There was an enquiry for Bank Remittance, which was done at 1 3 31-32 D.D., up to the end of September. On Tuesday rates were unaltered, but some of the Banks were not such keen sellers, although no bazaar were willing to buy freely for ready and a month ahead, and mail have taken £60,000 all round. Wednesday, a special line of Council Bills, alloted at 1 3 31-32 caused a firmer feeling to prevail, and very little business passed owing to merchants looking for better rates than Banks were willing to give. On Thursday a strong allotment of Council Bills at 1 3 31-32 and Extras at even money brought out Banks as sellers of ready and near wire at 1 3 31-32 and 1-4 for demand, the rate for 3 months' sight credits advancing to 1 4 5-32. To-day the market is unchanged with little business passing.

The tone of the market throughout the week has been decidedly firm, and we have to record a rise of 1-16th since the close of last mail. The upward movement has been led by Calcutta, where rates have gradually hardened, and on Thursday ready and near wire was done there at 1s. 4d. A strong allotment of Council Bills, with extras, at an enhanced figure has given further strength to our market, which in imports is far from brisk and in exports is absolutely lifeless. The principal buyers during the week have been the bazaar, who have taken from the various Banks about a hundred lacs and upwards. Mercantile paper has been extremely scarce, and the few lots settled have been put through at 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., and 1s. 4 5-32d. The forward rates locally have been unchanged. Bank T.T. has been done at 1s. 4d. for November with very little inquiry at the rate. Three months' sight credits are quoted 1s. 4 3-16d., October-November, 1s. 4 7-32d., December to March and 1s. 4 3-16d., April-May.

The quotations for Hongkong and Shanghai have advanced with the rise in silver. At the close we quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
4 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. France	109 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	194 1-2
Do. Japan	149

The Mail of 9th August brings silver £109,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs.	15 70
Bombay	"	3 16—20 80 lakhs
Madras	"	2 90

The Mail of 16th August, due in Bombay about the 30th instant, brings silver £190,000 and the following Council bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	10 30
Bombay	"	5 20
Madras	"	3 50—19 lakhs.

The Mail of 23 August, due in Bombay about the 6th instant, brings silver to Bombay £160,000 and gold £30,000 and the following Council bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	13 30 lakhs.
Bombay	"	5 40
Madras	"	6 70—25 30 lakhs.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay statement made up to the 17th instant shows an increase in the trade demands of 42 30 lakhs. Other deposits and credits undrawn showed a decrease of 40 27 lakhs. Credits and Loans on securities an increase of 11 36 lakhs, and bills discounted a decrease of 9 51 lakhs. The Banks investments had increased 5 72 lakhs. Public Deposits increased 49 86 lakhs and the weekly cash balance was up 1 67 lakhs. The Bank of Bengal statement made up to 21st instant shows a decline of 14 lakhs in the public demand. Government balances were up 25 lakhs, Bank's investments up 27 lakhs, and cash balance up 13 lakhs. Both Banks increased the rate of interest to four per cent. on the 22nd instant. There has been more inquiry for money and the absolute slackness which has prevailed for the past five or six weeks has disappeared. Now the rupee loan has been floated, together with the local Port Trust and Municipal loans, a steadier feeling is to be expected. The rate quoted for short deposits is 2 per cent. for one month, 3 per cent. for two months and 3 1-2 per cent. for three months. Day to day loans are available at 2 1-2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been quiet during the week under report. On Monday the market ruled between 97 5 16 and 97 3-8 per cent. for the 30th August settlement. On Tuesday it declined to 97 1-8. On Wednesday it opened at 97 1-8 per cent. and improved to 97 1-4 per cent. at the close. On Thursday the market opened at 97 1-4 per cent., and during the course of the day declined to 97 1-8 per cent. This morning business opened at 97 3-16 per cent. and during the day gradually declined to 96 13-16 per cent. on account of the bulls having released some of their holdings, but in the evening improved to 96 7-8 per cent, at which rate there are buyers at the close. Ready Paper in large amounts is quoted the same as the near settlement, while the rate for the 30th September delivery is 1-8 per cent. lower. Small clean pieces are about 2 annas higher than the settlement.

Port Trust and Municipal bonds are steady at previous quotations, and they are quoted as under with a moderate business passing in them :—

4 per cent. Port Trust unguaranteed ...	100	per cent.
Do. do guaranteed	100 1-4	"
5 per cent Municipal Tanas	114	"
Do. Sanitary	113 1-2	"

SHARE MARKET.

Shares are quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,360, and to-day they are quoted at 1,355. Commercials are steady at 53.

In Mill Shares, Central, and Swedishis his have changed hands at 1610 and 565, respectively, while Chinas and Colabs Lands are steady at 495 and 455. Davids and Currimbhais are quiet at 240 and 590 and Standards at 240. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Companies' Empress Mill Shares have been placed at 205, while the remaining companies are steady at previous rates. Manockjee Petits have ruled about 1,950 during the whole week with very limited transaction reported. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej shares have been reported to have changed hands at 615 XD, and they are weak at 610 XD, while Taptis have declined to 390 X.D. In miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burmah are quoted 6,850, while new issues have been sold at 1,775. Treachers have changed hands at 800. Press shares are steady at quotations reported last week. The rest of the companies are more or less unchanged at previous quotations with very letter business reported in them.

BULLION.

A fair business has been done in Silver this week, with a good up-country demand. In gold a very small business has transpired. We quote English Bar Silver ex-duty Rs. 68'13 ready.

English Bar Silver ex-duty Rs. 68'14 forward English, Bar Gold 21 2-6 ready.

COALS.

The tone of the market has been quiet, with the following sales reported during the week :—500 tons Heilger's Standard at Rs. 13-4. 500 tons Cannon' Navigation at Rs. 13-8. 4,000 tons Japan at Rs. 10, and a sale of Singareni 750 tons a month January to June next year at Rs. 13-12.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues to be dull. In Grey shirtings and Jaconets prices have declined by half to one and a half annas, with a further tendency for a fall. Up-country demand remains slack. In whites Fancies and dyed goods prices are steady, and although there is no demand for these description holders of stocks are not inclined to reduce their rates. Ready sales are reported to be few and far between, while forward sales and indent business are quite at a stand still.

LOCAL YARNS.—The market is firm with a tendency for higher prices. The mills are well sold for the next two months and are in a strong position. The general condition is hopeful and encouraging.

METALS.

There is decidedly better feeling in this market, but dealers are unwilling to respond to the recent sudden advances at home. Business, however, must soon become more active, as the rains have been seasonable, and demand from up-country is likely to spring up in a few days. About 200 bundles Yellow Metals sheets have been sold on a basis of £61-5. Bombay Barbour, and the enquiry keeps steady, particularly for heavy sheets. In Copper there is nothing doing. In Spelter prices have advanced owing to small stocks. The market keeps very firm. The rise in Tin plates is very heavy, owing to the strike in America, and causes business to be restricted.

SEEDS.

This has been a quiet market during the week under review. On Saturday last the price of linseed rose to Rs. 11 for ready, and business was done in new crops for March at Rs. 9-3 and for April, May at Rs. 9. The market throughout this week has been quiet with little doing, closing at Rs. 10-12 for ready and Rs. 8-14 April-May. Rapeseed has also been quiet since last mail, with few transactions reported. The prices has ranged between Rs. 6-15 and Rs. 6-12 for Brown Cawnpur and Delhi ready. In new crops there is but little enquiry. We quote Rs. 6-12 Brown Cawnpore April-May and Rs. 7-8 Yellow Guzerat April-May. Poppyseed has been steady at Rs. 9-2 to 9-3 with small purchases daily. In new crops business has been done at Rs. 8-4 April-May. Castorseed has also been steady at about Rs. 31 Gingelly is steady with few sellers and rates quite nominal, buyers and sellers being unable to come to terms. A small business was done at Rs. 40 50 per cent mixed for December.

COTTON.

This market has been very steady with prices of ready cotton raised about Rs. 2 to 3 since last mail. The purchases have been on a smaller scale than last week. Japan and China shippers are not inclined to continue buying for the present, shippers for Europe are entirely out of the market, and the only buyers are the local mills who purchase requirements from day to day. Dealers are very firm and some speculative transactions are reported by Native merchants. Reports of the new crop continue very satisfactory, but sunshine is required in some of the Oomra districts to bring the plants to maturity. Up to the present time, however, no harm has been done by excessive moisture. The price of new cotton is rising in sympathy with the advance in New York and Liverpool and though there is not very much business doing, the tone is firm. We quote :—

Bengals, fully good ...	Rs.	172 15-25	Jan. 1903.
Do.	fine ... "	182	do.
Khandesh fully good	"	1715	do.
Broach A. G. good ...	"	212 15-25	March 1902.
Do.	fine! ... "	215	do.

FREIGHT.

The tone of the market is very quiet with few buyers either for ready or forward. Quotations have given way slightly during the week. The rate for spot ports August to December is about 15/-, January, February, 15s. 6d., and March to May 16/-. For Mediterranean ports early shipment there is little doing, the quotation is nominally 14/-. For adriatic ports we quote 15/- seeds, 16/- cotton. Some lines have been taken by speculators in the liners to fill up engagements. The only fixture reported in the market is the steamer "Annie," April-May, two ports, Hamburg including, 16/-. We hear that owners are anxious to fix for next year but there is little enquiry at present rates offered.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	8,985
Receipts from 1st Oct to 21th August ...	19,188,858
Shipments for the week, to Europe	3,515
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	10,137
Total	13,652
Total shipments from 1st October to 21st August :—	
Europe	602,580
Japan	341,916
China	44,302
Coast Ports	22,024
Total	1,011,812
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	350
China, Japan and Coast Ports	15,305

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds :—

	Bales.
Cotton	9,017
Wheat	113,249 cwts.
Linseed	17,197 "
Rapeseed	45,896 "
Gingellyseed	1,654 "
Poppyseed	10,490 "
Groundnuts	333 "
Castorseed	10 823 "
Rice	11,708 "
Myrabolams	1,573 "

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	400	all	10 p. a.	1 257 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	20	all	12 pr. ct.	1,2,3,4.
Commercial Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	8 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	51
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank	10,000	480	480	10 pr. ct.	4,378. 10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	doll. 125	all	41-10d.	361 1-2
National Bank of India, Ltd.	40,000	250	all	£15 1-2	dvd 10 pr. Rs.357-8
BANK.					
Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited	—	250	—	—	—
Union B. of India, Ltd.	—	£10	—	—	—
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. Capital Value)	800	91	—	8 pr. ct.	6 83
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co.	800	400	—	4 pr. ct.	289

MESSRS CROSSE and BLACKWELL, LTD., who held by Special Warrant the appointment of "Purveyors to Her Majesty The Queen and Empress of India" from the year 1837 to the time of her death, have now had the honour of being appointed by Royal Warrant "Purveyors to the King".

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 5-51m., 5-30s. Low water, 1-2s.

Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, first Conference.

Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.
Bombay Gymkhana, 2nds, vs. Oxford L. I.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m., Sun sets, 6h. 20m., High water, 8 29m., 7 12s. Low water 0-57m., 2-12s.

P. and O. s. s. Palawan (extra) due to arrive at 4 p.m.

THE GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet to-day at Love Grove at 4-30 p. m., weather permitting.

THE INDIAN MUNICIPAL JOURNAL.—The current issue of the Indian Municipal Journal, published at 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, contains among other articles of interest an account of the St. George Hospital with photographs of the building, Nurses' Quarters, Physician and Staff, the Nurses and the Male Ward. There is also an illustrated description of a new Crematorium, and an interesting article on "The Health Resorts about Bombay." The reading matter includes the continuation of articles on "Bombay Municipal Government."

USING SHORT WEIGHTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, a sweetmeat seller named Doolah Premji stood charged with using false weights and scales. It appeared that on the 31st ultimo the accused was hawking about Byculla selling sweets when he met a customer named Mr. J. Bowler, a driver in the G. I. P. Railway, who had reasons to suspect that the scales and weights used by the accused were false. On testing them the Police found them short. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF DR. MONTEIRO.—A correspondent writes :—The Mail has brought intelligence of the death at Babia, Brazil, of a much respected and talented Doctor of Medicine and a well known Bacteriologist, Senhor Commendador Dr. Josquim dos Remedios Monteiro, at the advanced age of 70 years. His father was a native of the well known village of Loutolim (Goa) who proceeded in the early part of the century to Brazil and established himself there as a merchant. His only son, Dr. Monteiro was educated in Brazil and married there a Brazilian lady who died some years ago. He took a great interest in all matters affecting Goa and was related to a well known Portuguese nobleman in Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Corinthia will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. to-day.—Mails for Seychelles per extra s. s. Boldana via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p. m. on Sunday and Monday, the 25th and 26th instant, respectively.—Mails for Mauritius, Seychelles via Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. Viravia via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th instant, respectively.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Palawan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

RIVALRY IN THE ICE TRADE.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cursandas Chablidas, three Mahomedans named Abdul Karim Ally, Mahomed Hajee Issak, and Abdul Rehman Nabee were charged with disorderly behaviour in public place. Accused No. 1 was defended by Mr. Kapadia, while Mr. Hugh Seely defended Nos. 2 and 3. It appeared that the first accused had in the Crawford Market a shop to sell Forbes' ice and the second and third were vendors of Fraser and Boyd's ice in the same market. Rivalry in the sale of ice had been existing for some time past and on the 15th instant, that rivalry culminated in a free fight, when the Police had to interfere. The hearing was adjourned.

A CONSIGNMENT OF PIG-LEAD.—At the Small Causes Court, before the acting Chief Judge, Eugene Meiffie sued to recover damages sustained by reason of the defendants, Goodall Hodgson Allibhai's failure to pay for and take delivery of a quantity of pig-lead imported by plaintiff under an order given by the defendant. The goods arrived earlier than the time stipulated in the indent, but the defendant accepted the draft drawn against the same and subsequently called upon the plaintiff to prove that the price paid by the plaintiff in Europe for the goods was the lowest market price obtainable. The plaintiff by certificates from various manufacturers, showed that he had tried his best to obtain the goods at the most favourable prices, but the defendant still wrongfully persisted in refusing to take delivery. As a result the goods were sold by public auction and the plaintiff sued to recover the deficiency resulting on the resale. Mr. Billimoria appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. Thakore. The Court passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 700 and costs and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest in the Gosalibe Tejpal Hospital touching the death of one Taibai, a Hindu girl, aged about twelve years. The father-in-law of the deceased in his evidence stated that on Thursday at 4 30 p.m., when he was going to the bazaar, he left the deceased alone in a room on the third storey of his house in Mazagon. When he came downstairs he saw a crowd assembled near the door of his house. On inquiry he learnt that the deceased was dead. He then proceeded upstairs. The deceased was taken to the G. T. Hospital where she expired yesterday at 2-30 a.m. The House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital stated he believed the deceased met with her death by slipping and fracture of skull owing to a fall. The jury found that death was due to fracture of the skull by accidental fall from the window of the third storey of her house.—At Girgaum Road, in Bhat Jeewanjee's Lane, the Coroner, Mr. F. Byrne held an inquest on the death of Balkrishna Mahadheo, a Hindu lad about eight years of age, residing in that lane. On Thursday the deceased was seen at play ground in front of the second storey of his house. Accidentally he fell out of the window, sustaining internal injuries. Dr. Parolekar, who resided in the same house, treated the deceased, but the great nurse and child at 6 a.m. yesterday. Dr. Parolekar in his evidence said he believed the deceased died of a severe shock and internal injuries caused by an accidental fall. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MERCHANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dhroup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Lalshankerdarpsar, was charged with defaming Joshi Valubhai Samji, a broker and a moccadum of the Grain Merchants' Association. Mr. Patel on behalf of the accused, Shyani and Moos, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Bhaishankar defended the accused. From the complainant's evidence it appeared that the accused was the Secretary of the Association. On the 17th March, a meeting of the Association was held when the complainant was called and asked whether, on behalf of one Khanoo Moosha, he had bargained for some goods or not. This question was put to him by the President at the meeting. Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo ; the reply to which was in the negative. The complainant said that the goods were delivered to one Ali Valli, and in support of that statement he referred to the brokerage account book. At another meeting the complainant was called and his account books were examined. He was further told that he must pay a fine of Rs. 25 4, which he refused to pay. On his refusal, he was told that a verbal declaration would be issued to prohibiting merchants from having any more dealings with him. The complainant's firm, Messrs. Manilal Venishanker & Co., sold on the 5th April 500 candies of wheat to the Bombay Flour Mill, the moccadum of which refused to take delivery of the goods. Other merchants also refused to have any more dealings with the complainant, because they were prohibited from so doing. Further evidence was recorded, and the case was adjourned.

FRAUD ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe were engaged at the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, in hearing an appeal in the case of Imperator against Pandurinath Narayen Bhoskar, from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who in June last, convicted the appellant of criminal breach of trust as a public servant under section 409, and using as genuine a forged document under section 471 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him for the first offence to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default to one year's further rigorous imprisonment ; and five years' rigorous imprisonment for each of the other offences, the sentences to be concurrent. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The trial before Mr. Pratt proceeded against the appellant and another man named Shivram Narayen, who was acquitted and discharged. The first accused, the appellant, was a cashier employed to make payments on the Bamburdi Famine Relief Works, and was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust of monies entrusted to him for that purpose, and with having with that object used as vouchers muster-rolls which he knew to be forged. Accused No. 2, an ex karkun, was charged with having forged the said musters. It was admitted that the alterations in the three muster rolls, which were the subject of the charges, were forgeries. In one of the exhibits two entirely new pages had been stitched in, bearing 55 new names, which showed and excess payment of Rs. 35-9-9. They had been included in the fifth gang, and the forgeries for this gang in the muster and the abstract, and the figures of the abstract total, had been correspondingly increased. The names did not appear in the muster-rolls of the weeks before and after, and were in excess of the numbers appearing in the karkun's and maistals daily reports and the fine statement. That the pages were subsequently added, said Mr. Pratt, was apparent from the extra holes for the binding on the old pages. Other alterations had also been made ; but the register in the Sub-Engineer's office showed the true original figures. The Sessions Judge stated in detail how other exhibits had been tampered with, and concluded that when the complainant was called and asked whether, on behalf of one Khanoo Moosha, he had bargained for some goods or not, This question was put to him by the President at the meeting, Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo ; the reply to which was in the negative. The complainants said that the goods were delivered to one Ali Valli, and in support of that statement he referred to the brokerage account book. At another meeting the complainant was called and his account books were examined. He was further told that he must pay a fine of Rs. 25 4, which he refused to pay. On his refusal, he was told that a verbal declaration would be issued to prohibiting merchants from having any more dealings with him. The complainant's firm, Messrs. Manilal Venishanker & Co., sold on the 5th April 500 candies of wheat to the Bombay Flour Mill, the moccadum of which refused to take delivery of the goods. Other merchants also refused to have any more dealings with the complainant, because they were prohibited from so doing. Further evidence was recorded, and the case was adjourned.

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A SUIT BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling was engaged at the High Court, Original Side, to-day, in the inquiry relating to a suit brought by the P. & O. Company, against Ebrahim Currimbhoy Nanjee to recover Rs. 2,475 for an alleged breach of contract by the defendant, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the P. and O. Company, while Mr. Branson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Davar, for the defendant, applied for permission to raise an issue to the effect that, when the s. s. Sobraon left Bombay, she had not space on board for two hundred tons of cargo. He submitted that it was for the plaintiffs to prove that the vessel had that amount of cargo space available right through from Bombay to London.

Mr. Jardine said his instructions were to the effect that the steamer left Bombay with 600 tons dead freight, and that no cargo was taken in at Aden.

Mr. Justice Starling refused to allow the issue to be raised. He remarked that, if he did so, it would lead to a postponement of the case. The ss. Sobraon had now disappeared altogether, and her officers might be separated. It would therefore be difficult to obtain their evidence on commission.

Mr. Jardine pointed out that if their evidence could not be obtained in regard to the cargo space that commissions would have to be issued to Aden and all the other ports touched at by the vessel on her homeward voyage.

The defendant, in the course of further examination, said he had re-let the space allotted to him on the steamer to Meglee Mahomed, through a broker.

In answer to Mr. Jardine, the defendant said the cargo he had arranged to ship was from Madras. He had shipped 200 tons by a steamer on the 12th December and could not then have shipped a further 200 tons by the same steamer, because by that date, the P. and O. Company had not declared any steamer. Their boat the s. s. Persia was leaving on the 15th but he did not ask the Company to give him space on that steamer.

Tolidas Mulji, a freight broker, deposed to arranging the contract with the company on the defendant's behalf. It was for an early shipment in December. Had it been intended that the shipment was to have been a late shipment the word "late" instead of "early" would have been inserted in the contract. Shipments before the 15th were early and those made after that date late ones. For early shipments the shipping orders would have to the given in time to ship by a steamer leaving before the 15th of the month.

In cross-examination witness said if he was engaging shipments for December he would accept a contract note similar to that issued to the defendants, but he did not know if the merchants would accept such note. He thought he had informed Mr. Shallard that he had found a person willing to take up the cargo space on the 23rd or 24th December. The witness was then questioned as to some insertions in regard to the manner in which contracts were made for shipment.

Mr. Davar then called a partner in the firm of Meghji Somersey and Co., and a merchant named Arjun Kanujl to prove they were willing to take up the cargo space allotted to the defendant. Counsel, after calling a broker to prove the practice under which contracts were made, put a memorandum from the Chief Officer of the S. S. Sobraon to Mr. Shallard, dated 28th December, stating that the space available on board was 150 tons.

Mr. Jardine then led rebutting evidence on behalf of the Company. He called Mr. J. O. Kiddie, freight broker, who said by early shipment it was meant that such goods should be shipped promptly after the receipts of the shipping order. If a shipment was intended to have been contracted for at a particular period of a month the dates would be mentioned.

At this stage, the case was further adjourned.

ALL-NIGHT SITTING IN PARLIAMENT.

IRISH NATIONALISTS JOYFULLY OBSTRUCTIVE.

A DULL and purely obstructive discussion on a formal resolution in Committee dealing with the surpluses and deficits in Navy and Army Expenditure during 1899-1900 kept members out of bed until daylight this morning. (August 9). This followed on the closure of Supply, which was concluded at 1 a.m. The talk was initiated and kept going by the Irish members, Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Mara especially with occasional contributions from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to their criticisms, and Mr. Warner. It was all carried on in quiet, subdued tones, under the influence of which most of those who remained in the House went to sleep.

At four o'clock, while Mr. O'Mara was droning out his commonplaces to an assembly worn out by a continuous sitting of thirteen hours, Mr. Chamberlain moved the closure. The relief was hailed with a cheer, and members anxious to get away home, went almost blithely through three divisions. The attitude of the Nationalists towards the Government was indicated by their again challenging the formal motion that the resolutions should be reported to the House and the remark of Mr. John Redmond, addressed to Ministers, "You are not gaining much by your new rule." But the release had not come. Ministers asked the Committee to report the formal resolution on which the Appropriation Bill is based. The Nationalists loudly resisted the proposal, Mr. Dillon, in his picturesque, vehement way, describing it as an attempt to "dance on the minority." But the First Lord put an end to any further dilatory tactics by at once moving the closure. This was at five o'clock. It was broad daylight, but the Irish Unionist still burned in the glass roof—paying to lost virtue, so to speak, the homage of hypocrisy. Mr. W. Redmond drew the chairman's attention to the fact. Slight I suggest as a matter of economy," he smilingly said, "that the gas be turned out." Mr. Lowther readily granted the small favour, and, the necessary instructions having been given, the gas slowly disappeared, and the Chamber was flooded with the soft morning light.

The transition was greeted with rapturous cheering by the Irishmen, who seemed to imagine they had scored a great triumph. "We're near question time now," jocosely remarked Mr. W. Redmond, "We've saved some money, at all events," cheerfully responded Mr. Gibson, as he left the House in high badinage. The motion to report progress was lost by an even 70. Then the First Lord closured the main question.

THE WRTAH OF MR. J. REDMOND AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

This excited the wrath of Mr. John Redmond and his followers and they groaned and howled with evident relish. The Members for Waterford wanted to known if it was in order to closure a resolution on which discussion had taken place. "I do not think it is unfair to put it, was the quite reply of the Chairman, "Nationalists are not reasonable!" Oh, no," Mr. Timothy Healy intervened for the first time since about five o'clock the preceding afternoon, "Is there any precedent for closuring the Appropriation Bill in any stage ?" queried the learned Member for Louth. The chairman is generally apt with precedents but he had to confess that on that point he was without an answer. Mr. John Redmond had a parting shot. "Precedents don't count for nowadays," he exclaimed with a note of disgusted resignation. "Oh, nothing matters," supplemented his brother, "so long as you are in time for Blenheim." The resolution was closured by a majority of 73. "That I report the resolution to the House," said the Chairman. And then Mr. Timothy Healy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Leamy, and others raised a debate on this formal motion—a course which, though in order, Mr. Lowther declared without precedent in his experience and knowledge.

It was while this unusual debate was proceeding that Mr.

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NOTES.

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BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SYLVESTER—August 6, at Frere Road, Bombay, Francis Osborne, youngest son of Mary and L. Sylvester, late Superintendent, "Bombay Gazette," Job Department, aged 8 months and 15 days.

SYLVESTER—August 20, at Frere Road, Bombay, Mary Winifred, eldest daughter of Mary and L. Sylvester, late Superintendent, "Bombay Gazette," Job Department, aged 15 years, 5 months and 15 days.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CRITTY—MARTEN—July 31, at St James's Church, Kidbrooke, W. H. Critty, M.A., son of General W. T. Critty, M.A., Indian Staff Corps, to Lilian Jeannette, daughter of C. H. Marten.

WOOD—HAYNES—August 1, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, K. F. Wood, barrister-at-law, to Geraldine Pollock, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Haynes, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir R. Pollock, K.C.S.I.

DEATHS.

HALLEN—August 1, at Pebworth Fields, Vet-Lieut-Col J. H. B. Hallen, F.R.C.S.E., C.I.E., &c., aged 72.

OLDHAM—August 4, at Goulton Road, Clapton, N.E., Lieut-Col. A. Oldham, late 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regt, aged 87.

KEMP'S LIST.
STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.
Notathe simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints " "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Woodward in E flat Hymns—221, 161 and 193.
9 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—419, 295 and 371.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis,—Tours in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
The Collection for the Additional Clergy Society.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Parsi Service—Choral, Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—91, 221 and 154.
8-15 a.m.—Missa Cantata—(Merbecke.)
Hymns—215, 220 and 224.
5 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—527, 283 and 460.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon, by Rev. Canon Roberts.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE,
(Near School of Art.)

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—199, 317 and 191.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—342, 533 and 177.
Offertory for Church expenses.
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—101, v. 13 to end. 96.
Hymns—81, 99 and 148 1st tune.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 15, v. 3 tune 122.
Hymns—213 Part 1, 21 and 109 1st tune.
Te Deum—Jackson.
Collection for the Foreign Mission of the Church of Scotland.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—Conjoint Service at St. Andrew's Church.
4.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., D.D.
Hymns—110, 40 and 333.
Psalm 125.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)

8-30 a.m.—Eucharist and Sermon by the Rev. T. Davis.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Judgment on motion.

635-99—Svethena Tayil N.—Amirbeen widow and another vs Abdul Lotiff bin Shaik Mahomed Yoosuf and others—Ardeshir H. D and Co. Thakuredas and Co and In person.

For Consent Decree.

613-98—K. D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivallabdas vs Harivallabdas Balgovandas—Wadia and Co.

741-98—Bhaishanker and K—Jamesjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Hajee Abdoolrehman Ansaier Wadia—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

11-01—Lilti and Co—George H. Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jeejibha and another—Mathowji and Parsi heard.

27-01—Captain and Commander Domingo Fernandes vs Miguel Antonio de Silva—Dikshit and D—Part heard.

499-00—Bapooji G. and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajjor vs Heubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

578-99—Trajjee D and Co—Bai Khatichbai vs Oomer Hajeeali and others.

339-00—Maiubhai J. and M—Maganlal Naraidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-01—Lilti and Co—The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co vs Ebrahim Currimbhoy Nanjee—Ardeshir H. D and Co

157-01—Craigie L. and O—Jeejebhai widow vs Jaivervahu alias Rachubai widow—K. G and W.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayum Sarmally vs Abdool Hoosen Sayoollah and others—M. J and M and S. B and N. (for postponement).

183-01—Kanga and P—Ramprasad Bansidhur vs Vadilal Lahichand and another—Mansukhlal D and J.

186-01—In person a pauper—Vibhoba Fakerjee vs Nanabhoy Cashinath—In person.

192-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Santookbai widow and others vs Manjee Gordan and others—Payne G. S and M.

197-01—Edelow G and W—Ranchordas Vundravandas vs Ali Mahomed Abdu and another.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th August.

1. There will be a parade for all members at the back of the Town Hall on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS
PIANOS.
COLLARD AND COLLARD
PIANOS.
GEBRUDER KNAKE
PIANOS.
and Pianos by other First Class Makers.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 750 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Saratoon, Mr L. X. Pinto and 20 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyds steamer Gisela, Captain A. Colabrese, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste, with the following passengers:—Mr O. Schofield, Mr A. Facer, Mrs Filose, child and infant, Mr Sodicke, Mr Harcourt, Mr E. Krichel and Mr Feliner.

THE B I S N Co's s.s Java, 911 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, which sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, 95 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr R. F. C. Wynter, Mrs and Miss Mosley, Mr and Mrs Mamoojee, Mr H. Peerphoy, Mr F. Aderjee, Mr Cademe and 84 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 23.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Readbreast ..Hill ....Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100 ..Lt Comdr J. C. S. Hughes, R N ....
a Do No 101. Lt Comdr W. R. G. Petre, R N ....
a Do No 103. Lt Comdr W. P. Kee, R N ....
Investigator ..Comdr T. H. Heming, R N ..... R I M Survey ing Ship
Lawrence .... Indian Marine
Clive .... Indian Marine
Nanowry .... Indian Marine
Mayo ..... R. W. Gordon ..... Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Plassey .... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats ....

& Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
Hosinee	993	Hughes	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Kangra	1478	Shaw	Harbour—Hamburg		W. & A. Gilroy & Co
E Simons	2162	Vacquier			M M & Co
Kois	497	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co
Nowshera	605	Sadler	Calcutta		M H Cassum
Java	919	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Persia	4168	Wheler			P & O Co
Caledonia	3549	Gordon			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents
A	Howick Hall	2378	Kilvert	Kobe	31-8	T M & Co
B	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Karachi	27-8	G & Co
E	Mount Oswald	2078	Hughes	Hamburg		W. & A. Gilroy & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
L	Clyde	2126	Reparing	Rangoon		B & P S N Co
M	Conslam	192	Ahmed			Shpd & Co
N	Mashtari	1119	Soutar	Mauritius	26-8	B & P S N Co
P	Pomar	1908	Cunningham	Liverpool		T M & Co
Q	Haidari	1362	Erikson	Rangoon		B & P S N Co

BARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Ebrahim	Repairing	Shpd & Co
Bahadur	829	Faksee	Karachi	Shpd & Co
Sehermah	674	Khambhy	Marmagoa	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Repairing	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	347	Ahmed		Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Gisela	2126	Colabrese	Calcutta	26-8	A L S N Co
2	Bavaria	3105	Haig	Liverpool &c	27-8	W. & A. Gilroy & Co
3	Bengal	2251	Valentine	China	1-9	P & O Co
7	Carinthia	1734	Marocchino	China	24-8	A S N Co
8	Trieste	3201	Mills	Kobe		A L S N Co
9	Istria	2977	McKay	Antwerp	24-8	K N & Co
15	Ville de Paris	2123	Rauzet	Dunkirk	31-8	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Mahanadi	347	Mohomed	Repairing	Shpd & Co
Kalinadi		Fuleer		Shpd & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Gisela s	Colabrese	Trieste, Aug 3
23	Persia s	Wheler	London, Aug 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Byculla s	Hannah	Calcutta, &c
	Chamberlain's	Fell	Kratzwick
	Russell s	Russell	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Java, for Persian Gulf.
" Gisela, for Calcutta.
" Palawan, for China, &c.
To arrive.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—30 cases whisky, H. J. Rustomjee and Co.
Kirkcaldie s—25 cases whisky, J. Rustomjee and Co.
City of Lucknow s—20 cases whisky, Chas. Phillimore and Co.
City of Perth s—50 cases whisky, J. Framjee; 100 cases whisky and 73 cases portwine, D. Dadabhoy; 15 cases papers, M. A. M. Shurufally 50 hogsheads ale, H. J. Rustomjee and Co; 96 cases whisky, 25 cases gingerwine and 25 hogsheads ale, D. Cowasjee; 50 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 150 hogsheads ale, Etoljee and Sons; 18 cases confectionery, H. J. Rustomjee and Co; 20 hogsheads ale, C. Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Eden Hall s—120 cases candles, A. Hegiopoulabhoy.
Ettrickdale s—15 cases whisky, H. J. Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Wennington Hall s—20 cases whisky, H. J. Rustomjee and Co.
Arabia s—4 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee.
D. Baldwino s—3 hogsheads still wine, Phipson and Co; 50 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Arabia s—10 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D. B. Limo s—3 cases vermouth, D. Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—300 hogsheads ale, H. J. Rustomjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silesia s—16 bales paper, K. A. Hoosein.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Arabia s—3 cases genever, D. Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—51 bales paper, W. W. Nuthall and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—17 bales paper, A. Abkerally.

FROM ROUEN.

Oriental s—30 cases brandy, H. J. Rustomjee and Co.
Peninsular s—20 cases brandy, H. J. Rustomjee and Co.
Worseley Hall s—3 cases brandy, H. J. Rustomjee and Co.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

Rothenfels s—50 cases beer, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bavaria s—(93 bales cotton) Ely and wash, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,030 cwt castorseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—2,000 cwt mowra seed, Killick Nixon and Co; 330 cwt mowra seed, W. Becher; 101 cwt mustardseed, M. Valubdas.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—35 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—50 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Mount Oswald s—400 cwt gum, R. S. Dalal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ernest Simons s—10,100 cwt mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.
Bavaria s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bavaria s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR JUGENHEIM.

Ville de Paris s—110 bales cotton, W. Spooner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Palamau s—95 cases opium, Apcar and Company; 231 bales twist, S. Noordin and Co; 275 bales twist, C. Bomonjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 137 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 395 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Palawan s—(00 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 507 bales twist, C. Abrahim and Co; 215 bales twist, D. David; 243 bales twist, S. Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 153 bales twist, A. J. Abraham; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist and 11 bales cotton, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist and 11 bales cotton, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, R. S. N. Tainti and Co; 200 bales twist, D. Cowasjee and Co; 140 bales twist, A. K. J. Abraham; 20 bales twist, Silas E. Sassoon; 103 bales twist, C. Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, S. Dossabhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Howick Hall s—30 bales cotton, Shingtai Company, 1,000 bales cotton, The Mesuri Ginning.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Trieste s—40 bales cotton, The Mesuri Ginning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice at both Headquarters this week at 7-30 a.m.
2. Parades for the week are as follows:—
No. 1 Company Head-quarters Fort Squad and Carbine, drill for recruits at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday next.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
40-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday. Recruits are specially requested to attend.
3. Major A. K. Jardine having returned from leave resumes command of No. 1 Company.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4 THE WEEK.
5 The Bombay Services—News from the Persian Gulf—The Bombay Budget.
6 SPORTING NEWS—Bombay Ride Club—Rowing at Calcutta—Sailing Races in the Harbour—Indian Cricketers in England—Local Cricket Notes.
7 Hunting at Poona and Kirkee—Cricket at Poona—The Poona Junior Polo Tournament.
8 Cricket in Bombay—The Death of Race Horses—Heavy Rain at Simla—Poona Extra Races.
9 P. W. D. Railway Projects—The Mandvi Bhuj Light Railway—Appeal Against Enhanced Assessment.
10 Military Intelligence—Military Contracts—Staff Corps Promotion—Cantonment Rules—Bombay Command Orders—Passengers on the Transports Chingtu and Itola.
11 H. E. Lord Northcote at the Fergusson College—Simla Art Exhibition—The Railway Export—Rajkot News and Notes.
12 Competition in the China Trade—The Viceroy's Tour—Tenantries at Simla—The Famine.
13 Persian Gulf News—Bombay Natural History Society—Rain of the Past Week—The Trial at Ahmedabad—Bombay Port Trust.
14 The Late Sir Dinshaw Petit.
15 Branch Notes—The Improvement Tribunal of Appeal—Dr. Benson's At Home—Disappointed Deputy Collectors—Bombay Educational Conferences—Municipal Standing Committee.
16 Charges Against Travancore Planters—Bombay Corporation.
17 Telegraphic Transfers—A Phantom Indian Army—Salary Notes—Eleventh Bombay Provincial Conference—The New Opium Department Provident Fund. Municipal Incinerator at Calcutta.
18 LEADING ARTICLES—The Indian Budget—The Renascence of the Philippines.
19 LEADING ARTICLES—The Land Revenue Bill—Technical Education in Bombay.
20 LEADING ARTICLES—Kowcit and the Persian Gulf—Indian Industries—How to Conquer a Market.
21-22 Bombay Legislative Council.
23 Appeal from a Presidency Magistrate's Decision—A Pleader's Vindication—Prince Christian Victor Memorial—Colonel Collette's Farewell.
24 Ahmedabad News—Lord Northcote Inspects the Sanwar Pelt Police—Lord Northcote's Visit to Bombay and Surat—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Embarking of Drafts for Regiments in China—A Suit by the P. and O. Company—Another Commissariat Fraud—Notes from Sangor, C. P.—Cricket at Bangalore.
25 Indian Crop Prospects—Arrival of the Overland Mails of 2nd August—Passengers per s.s. Natal—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Bombay Home Remittances.
26 Miscellaneous—A Suit by the P. and O. Company—Fraud on Famine Relief Works—Railway Returns.
27 Commercial Intelligence.
28 Bombay Bank and Stock List.—Passengers by the Homeward Mail.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

AT yesterday's adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Finance Member briefly, but effectively, replied to the debate on the annual Budget and the Council proceeded to the consideration of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, which has been made the subject of much controversy and much misrepresentation by interested parties. The measure is one which, in principle, resembles the Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed almost a year ago by the Supreme Legislative Council, and seeks to rescue the cultivator from the hands of the money-lender. More opposition has been raised to this measure than to any Bill ever yet before the Bombay Council, strange as it may appear. A measure with such an object in view should have been welcomed by all well-balanced minds. By the intelligent cultivators—unfortunately a diminutive proportion of their class—it is recognised as a measure which will restore them to the position which by rights is theirs, enable them to cultivate their land scientifically as well as assiduously, and that the ultimate result must be to lessen the risks of famine and add to the material wealth not only of the cultivator but of the country. Yet we are asked to believe that the measure has created the greatest discontent among the agricultural population of the presidency, that the discontent is spontaneous, and that it will be productive of no good, but be the cause of a good deal of irremediable mischief. The measure has been regarded with alarm because the cultivators, who are among the most illiterate castes in the country, have been misled by their creditors. But that it was a money lender's agitation, which produced the alleged discontent cannot for a moment be truthfully gainsaid, except in so far as the money-lenders were assisted by the wiles of systematic political wire-pullers who are "again the Government" whatever comes or goes. How far that discontent is spontaneous may be judged by the fact that in every town and village throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency meetings were held whose speakers were men utterly and absolutely unconnected with the soil, and whose audiences were students and the involuntary friends of the gentleman from Marwar whose mandates they disobeyed at their peril. The fifty memorials in English and 630 in the vernacular, to which we have already referred, were expressive of the feelings of the denizens of the north polar regions as much as of the cultivators of Bombay. To represent them otherwise were an insult to the intelligence of the Council and of the general public.

The aims and objects of the measure were pithily set forth yesterday by Mr. Monteath when he asked that the Bill be read a second time. The measure in passing through the Select Committee underwent several modifications, four members out of six supporting it without reservation. Although there are other provisions in the Bill, its main object, indeed, the only one of importance, aims at the rescue of the impoverished ryot from the vampire, who sucks his life's blood, and brings him, no matter what the character of harvests may be, to the brink of destitution. Those who have watched the progress of the measure from its initial stage will recall Mr. Monteath's apt quotation from the report of Mr. Chaplin, an old time Commissioner in the Deccan, who wrote:—"The ryots in many villages, though usually frugal and provident, are much in debt to sowcars and merchants. . . Many of these debts are of long standing, and are often made up of compound interest and fresh occasional aids, which go on accumulating so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated. A ryot thus embarrassed can seldom extricate himself. His exertions may be compared to the hellish torments of Sisyphus, who had no sooner rolled his burthen to the summit of the hill than it fell back upon him with redoubled violence." Their hope of keeping the burden on top of the hill, unless by the means provided in this most excellent measure, is slighter to-day than it was then. Writers innumerable, both European and native, have urged that energetic measures be taken to redeem the fallen position of the ryot and the universally accepted explanation of the poverty of the country is the indebtedness of the agricultural population, which prevents the efficient development of the resources of the soil. There is no other solution of the problem than that propounded in the new measure. By its provisions the Collector has power to forfeit any lands for which revenue is in arrears and to regrant such lands without encumbrance to cultivating occupants subject to the condition that the right of occupancy will lapse if the lands are alienated without permission. That permission will never under any circumstances be granted to a money-lender in distraint for his dues and thus the result will be, as is intended, that the usurer shall never be able, as he has been, to take over the land and reduce the cultivator to a position of serfdom. In the regranting of the land the Collector will give first consideration to those who have been previously registered as occupants or who have continuously cultivated the land, or to their heirs. Where no one out of many applicants can show grounds for being prefered, as Mr. Monteath explained when he first introduced the measure, it may be necessary to put the occupancy right up to auction, but it will not ordinarily be desirable to have occupants of the class referred to saddled with liability for a price for occupancy right, and in such cases it will probably be preferable to give the land on the ordinary survey tenure.

In the voluminous correspondence, which has accompanied the Bill in its progress, it was feared by some of the writers that the system might be open to abuse. There is not a system on earth which is not, and the seeds of corruption find no more congenial soil than that of India. It is of course imperative that large discretionary powers shall be vested in the Collectors. In the exercise of those powers, however, they have to observe rigorously the principles on which the measure is based. So long as they bear this in mind and refuse to allow themselves to be influenced by subordinates within the reach of interested parties, there will be high occasion for alarm and very slight chance for abuse to spring into being. Mr. Monteath repeated yesterday what he said at that unfortunate Mahableshwar meeting, that to the extent to which the measure is carried out the arrears of revenue will be remitted and a large sacrifice of revenue is involved, as was stated in the Financial statement, which we published yesterday. The hon. member in charge of the Bill has on more than one occasion shown, if effect is given to the scheme to the fullest extent possible the loss to Government will approximate seventy-five lakhs of rupees independently and in addition to more than half a crore which must be remitted in any case. We have seen it suggested that here Government have shown the cloven foot as though the statement were now made for the first time. But a reference either to the official or lay reports of Mr. Monteath's speech on the first reading at Mahableshwar will be found to contain specific mention of that condition. At that same time he was at pains to explain the unless arrears were paid off to a much larger extent than was anticipated there would be an opportunity of creating the special tenure in some districts on a very extensive scale. Of course, he added, if persons interested in the land chose to pay off the arrears, they could not either legally or equitably be prevented and there might be non-agriculturists as well as agriculturist occupants whom it would be desirable to retain as occupants on the conditions hitherto in force and who might fairly be allowed a period of grace for payment of their dues. But people whose property in the land had been acquired by way of speculation have, as the honourable member urged, no ground for complaint if the paramount condition on which the property is held be enforced.

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

THE form of the King's Declaration at his Majesty's approaching Coronation still disturbs the minds of loyal and orthodox people at home. It does seem a thing difficult to reconcile with the proud boast of Britons' that religious liberty is the birthright of every Englishman, that the Sovereign must, before formally taking up the reins of Government of the Empire, register a solemn oath to adhere to one religion and to abhor another. But such is the law of the land. The people of England feel strongly on the question. They are afraid that the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to insist on a standard of doctrine and morality to which her followers must subscribe or forfeit either their religion or their self-respect may, unless distinctly repudiated by the Sovereign on the day of his Coronation, gain in strength and some day prevail. The country enjoys religious freedom and contradictorily continues to hold the belief that the religious organisation which claims spiritual supremacy must be expressly anathematised by the Ruler at the solemn moment of assuming his duties as Governor of the Realm and head of the Established Church. To philosophers it must be a curious thought, this determined adherence to a declaration that brands the belief of a large section of British subjects as superstitious and idolatrous. Sir Alexander Miller, discusses the subject in the "St. James's Gazette" and comes to the conclusion unwillingly enough, that as it seems to have passed the wit of man to devise a formula which would renounce with sufficient force the dogmas of the Church of Rome, and at the same time refrain from adding opprobrious epithets, that the existing form must be retained "for want of a better." The formula still on the statutes was conceived in a time of bitter doctrinal recrimination when people commonly held more intense views than the most fanatic on either side do now. Language was not used then to conceal thought, quite the reverse, it stated opinions in the most unequivocal terms. The Sovereign was obliged to state his devotion to the religion as by law established and his hatred of the religion lately disestablished. There was no gentle renunciation or mild adherence possible. It was a case of 'yea' with an expletive, and "nay" with another and a stronger. Since then our edges have been rounded off. No one, or hardly any one, feels as if the man who differs from him in faith is his deadly enemy, but the Statute remains, and to change such an institution would shake the British realm to its depths. Dr. Parker may write to the "Times" and say "there is no justification, consistently with the principles of religious liberty, for requiring the Sovereign, any more than any one of his subjects to adhere to any religious body (Christian or other), or to make any public announcement of his belief or want of belief." But England will have none of this philosophy. There are no two ways about it. The King must make the hallowed declaration, and risk this sworn formality offending a large section of his subjects who will probably see nothing more in it than a survival of the letter—not the spirit—of the old intolerant days when neither side gave quarter. No formula could be bit upon which would be definite enough to please one party and yet mild enough not to vex the other. It is much better to leave it as it is until the day dawns, when it will be, as a matter of course effaced from the Statute book and religious liberty will really be a British watchword.

THE CAIRO FOX-HUNTING INCIDENT.

WHEN Reuter some twelve days ago caused a pleasant little quiver of curiosity to agitate Bombay, and doubtless other parts of India as well, by his announcement regarding the "Cairo Fox-hunting Case" speculation was rife as to what it could all be about, no one having the remotest idea what gave rise to the incident and few indeed being aware that the "sport of kings" had taken root in Egypt, a country, we may say without fear of contradiction, entir

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR BERMUDA.

BRITISH SPY SHOT AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Nine hundred and fifty-two more Boer prisoners have sailed for Bermuda.

A Cape colonist named Upton has been captured endeavouring to pass the lines and shot at Pretoria as a spy. Three others have been detained as prisoners of war.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke of Cornwall has laid the foundation stone of the new Cathedral at Capetown.

Replying to a farewell telegram from Lord Kitchener, on behalf of the army, His Royal Highness says that his visit has been a most pleasant one and the loyalty and good-will displayed has been most gratifying.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO GERMANY.

Prince Chun's mission will stay at the Orangery Potsdam, arriving there on the 26th instant. The Emperor William receives the mission on the 27th in Berlin, thus compelling Prince Chun to pass in procession escorted by cavalry through the main thoroughfares of the capital.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE IN AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney Assembly has read the Women's Franchise Bill a third time.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. John Colville' member for North-East Lanarkshire.

[Mr. John Colville was the son of Mr. David Colville, and was born at Glasgow forty-eight years ago. He was educated privately, married (1878) daughter of Rev. Joseph Brown, D.D., and (1886) daughter of Provost James Downie, of Kirkintilloch. He was an iron and steel manufacturer, and chairman of Dalvid Colville and Sons, Limited, of Motherwell. He was a County Councillor and J. P. for Lanarkshire, and for seven years Chief Magistrate of Motherwell. He owned property in Lanarkshire.]

INSURRECTION IN COLUMBIA.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

One thousand regular Venezuelan troops have sailed on board war ships to invade Columbia and support the revolutionists there.

JAPANESE REFORMS.

The Japanese Government has practically decided on a scheme of Naval and Military reorganisation.

ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.

The British Consul-General at Marseilles reports that artificial indigo is killing the natural indigo in the French markets.

THE E. I. RAILWAY AND COLLIERY OUTPUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 23.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the local Government drawing attention to deplorable state to which the small collieries in Bengal are being driven on account of the failure on the part of the E. I Railway to meet the demand for wagons. If natives of this province find it difficult to make the coal industry profitable, wherein they but recently entered, it will have, they say, a deterring effect on the native mining industry. They accordingly pray that steps be taken to secure an adequate supply of wagons.

THE VICEROY AND THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23,

The 21st Bombay Infantry will provide a guard on board the Indian Marine Steamer "Hardinge" during the Viceroy's autumn tour.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps.—Captain A. W. Chaldcott to be Major, and Lieut. I. T. D. Davidson, A. R. Burton and A. C. Hobson to be Captains.

A large number of promotions and appointments to the Order of British India are notified.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer R. Bolton to be Engineer.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Bashir Ahmad, son of the late Hasain Ahmed, has been deprived of his title of Khan Bahadur on account of misconduct.

Lieut.-Colonel Pears is confirmed as Resident of Nepal and Lieut.-Colonel Herbert as Resident of Gwalior.

THE REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Mr. Majoribanks, Under Secretary, Madras Government, officiates as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, vice Mr. Arbuthnot, proceeding on short leave.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

Sir Antony Macdonnell will not now reach Simla until Monday evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

Major Appekton, R. E., is to officiate as commanding Royal Engineer at Quetta, vice Colonel Gleanie.

Lieut. Harvey, 4th Hussars, died at Secunderabad yesterday of abscess of the liver.

Colonel Porter, 25th Punjab Infantry, succeeds Colonel Mooney in the permeanent appointment of A. A. G. but remains at Mooltan.

On his return from China Colonel Richardson will be posted as Colonel on the Staff at Sialkote. Colonel Greaves being transferred to Rawalpindi displacing Colonel Des Voeux, who rejoins his regiment.

Colonel O Connels, R.A.M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District proceeds to England on transfer to the Home Establishment.

Colonel Rossetter is transferred from the Command of the Royal Artillery at Multan to the similar Command at Barrackpore and Fort William, vice Colonel Monck-Mason, vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pears is confirmed as Resident in Nepal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert as Resident in Gwalior, with effect from [June 14th, on which date the late Colonel Loch retired from the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, AUG. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Stock Exchange.

Consols for account 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 1-2
2½ per cent. Reduced	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100 1-2
4 per cent. Queen's Paper	94 1-2
Bar Silver	27

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £30,110,000; Increase £1,400,000; Public Deposits, £6,660,000; Decrease, £500,000; Other Deposits, £42,300,000; Increase, £3,100,000; Other Securities, £37,701,000; Increase £700,000; Notes and Gold, £27,100,000; Increase, £1,700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MORE RAIN AT SIMLA.

SMART PIECE OF SERVICE BY THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

Two more inches of rain fell here last night, making thirteen inches in all, in the past three days, and a number of fresh slips has been caused on the Cart Road, which is unlikely to be re-opened for passenger traffic for three days.

In all some ten natives have been killed in Simla and the neighbourhood by slips, but no Europeans have been injured.

A very smart piece of work was done yesterday by the postal authorities in getting the Mails down the hill in time to catch the outgoing steamer.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND DACOITS AT DHULIA.

POONA, AUG. 23.

News has been received in Poona of a serious affray which took place between the police and a gang of dacoits at Dhulia. Last week a police party headed by a Chief Constable named Anvarkhan, of Chopde, met with a number of dacoits. In a scuffle, it is reported, a few dacoits were wounded and killed. One of the ringleaders has been arrested by Risaldar Bapat. The Superintendent of Police is working hard round the hills to arrest the rest of the gang.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

The following is the Gymkhana team to play against the Municipal Cricket Club :—

Capt. Anderson,	Mr. S. N. Powell,
Mr. C. C. Romboll,	Mr. A. E. Burzer,
Mr. F. J. Clark,	Mr. E. E. Coombes,
Mr. E. L. Sale,	Mr. P. M. Heath,
Mr. J. S. Milne.	Mr. W. H. Scott,
	Mr. W. F. Pochey,

The second eleven against the Oxforda at Colaba is :—

Mr. F. J. Marshall (Capt.)	Mr. T. Smith,
Mr. E. C. Trotter,	Mr. P. J. Arnot.
Mr. V. Bromley,	Mr. Cole.
Mr. C. M. Ward,	Mr. H. E. Leeces,
Mr. P. L. Wright.	Mr. R. F. G. Scott.
Mr. R. Reid,	

The following gentlemen have been selected to take part in the "Practice Match" (Mr. J. M. Framji Patel's XI versus Mr. D. J. Tata's XI) on Sunday next, the 25th instant. The game will be played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground at 10 a.m. Both the teams will be entertained at lunch at the Parsee Gymkhana Pavilion.

MR. PATEL'S XI.	MR. TATA'S XI.
Mr. M. E. Pavri (Captain).	Mr. R. E. Mody (Captain).
Mr. B. M. Billimoria.	Mr. D. E. Mody.
Mr. B. D. Gagrat.	Mr. D. N. Writer.
Mr. D. C. Daruwalla.	Mr. F. Colabwalla.
Mr. H. Kanga.	Mr. C. Pochkhanawalla.
Mr. D. D. Langa.	Mr. J. Driver.
Mr. K. K. Kharas.	Mr. E. Guzlar.
Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.	Mr. G. Karaka.
Mr. R. D. Mactilwalla.	Mr. D. Raja (senior)
Mr. Jehangir Jubush.	Mr. D. Raja (junior)
Mr. C. M. Kaka.	Mr. H. Jehangamwalla,
	Mr. K. B. Mistry.
	Mr. A. Mehta (of Elphinstone Cricket Club).
	Mr. J. J. Pocha.
	Mr. P. H. Vakil.
	Mr. Tavaria.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. vs. OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

A match was played between the above teams on Thursday last and resulted in a victory for the B. B. and C. I. Ry. The following are the scores :—

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

L E S Ward, b Irvine	19
L J S Westnerby, b Bhanda	4
Corpl Burkitt, b Bhanda	8
Sergt Hills, run out	4
Lt. A Forsmby, b Bhanda	11
Pr Holdship, b Bhanda	6
Pt Burke, b Bhanda	10
Pt Neville, b Bhanda	13
Sergt Osborne, c and b Patel	1
Mr Dudley Jobson,	3
Sergt Connors, b Bhanda	1
Extras	3
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
Bhanda	102	31	2	7
Patel	36	29	1	1
A Irvine	36	25	1	1
Maganlal	30	16	0	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Colabawalla, P. F. Hills, b Burkitt	23
Patel, C M, c Neville, b Burkitt	4
Smith, A L, c Deddy, b Burkitt	18
Mistry, K B, c Neville, b Burkitt	29
Shipp, —, not out	9
R Gtlelly, l-b-w, b Hills	3
Maganlal, W, c Osborne, b Hills	10
Irvine, A, b Hills	0
Ives, G. c Bowie, b Burkitt	2
Wells, J. E, b Hills	0
Maganlal, b Burkitt	9
Extras	13
Total	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
Hills	30	31	6	4
Weatherby	36	30	6	0
Burkitt	73	34	0	6
Holdship	12	10	0	0
Ward	24	12	0	0

LOSS OF H. M. S. VIPER.

H. M. DESTROYER Viper grounded on the Renonquet Rock, near Alderney, during a fog on Saturday evening (Aug. 3) and has, it is feared, become a total wreck. No lives were lost.

Portsmouth correspondent telegraphed :—" The Albatross and Contest, destroyers, who were with Admiral Wilson's squadron, arrived at Portsmouth with the crew of the Viper, which was with Admiral Noel's squadron and was wrecked near Alderney on Saturday. Only Lieutenant Speke, the commanding officer, Mr. Hill, the engineer, and the gunner were left behind to assist in saving what can be secured from the wreck. The Viper was on Saturday afternoon employed in scouting duty, and was going at a rate of 22 knots when a fog fell and lasted from 1 to 6-30 o'clock. The speed of the vessel was then reduced to 16 or 17 knots, and about 5-30, when the fog assumed its greatest density, the Viper jumped a ledge of rock on Burhow Island. In doing so, the bottom of the forepart of the vessel was torn out and the bows went under water, while the rock held the vessel amidships and sent the stern high out of water. The order to abandon the ship was at once given, and the boats were lowered. During this operation a hole was torn in the bows of one of the boats but to methodically was the order to abandon ship carried out that the boat was detained on deck until the hole had been pached. Each boat carried a tin of biscuits and two jars of water, and the two kittens, the pets of the crew were also saved, but no effort was made by the men to save their effects and bluejackets and sailors alike put off in the boats in their working rig. As they left the Viper the tide took them in the direction of Alderney, but until they could make a French smack it was uncertain in which direction they were pulling. When the Viper struck she continued to fire minute-guns until she was abandoned, and from Alderney Harbour several destroyers and torpedo-boats were despatched, but when the ship was abandoned the sound which guided them ceased and they had to circle in order to pick up what might mean their way. Happily, half-an-hour after the crew had left the Viper the fog lifted, and the crew and the rescuers were within sight of each other. The crew spent the night on the Thames cruiser, and were yesterday sent on to Portsmouth in two destroyers, which had been put out of action. Before they left they learned from a pilot that the vessel was steadily breaking in halves.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Bannya walad Surya, from a decision of Mr. Thakeray, Sessions Judge of Khandesh who, in July last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge said in his finding that the accused suspected that his wife was in criminal intimacy with Bora, one of his village Vanis, Ramka Nandurbar. He once saw her coming out of his house, slapped her, and advised her to mend her manners. Still she would not do so. After some days, he returned home from his master's for bread and found his wife absent. He thereupon went towards the house of the Bora, and while passing near the house, saw his wife there. He got excited, but quietly went home. On his wife's return home he remonstrated with her and asked her what had happened. She denied having gone to the Bora's house. He thereupon gave her two or three slaps on her back and attempted to persuade her to leave off her immoral conduct, but she obstinately refused to break off her connection with the Bora. The accused then took her to the forest on the pretence of bringing fuel. As she felt thirsty, he took her to the Tapti river, about half a mile from the forest. He again tried to persuade her against having anything to do with the Bora, but to no purpose. She said she would not leave the man even if the accused cut her up into two pieces. The accused then struck her with an axe, first on the back of her head, then on her left temple, and lastly on her skull, and killed her. He immediately surrendered himself to the police and made a detailed confession before the Third Class Magistrate of Nandurbar. He pointed out the dead body and produced the axe. He repeated his confession before the committing magistrate; and pleaded guilty before the Sessions Judge. The latter examined him with a view to ascertain whether he was guilty of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, there was indeed some provocation, which might be said to be grave, but it was not sudden. He therefore accepted the accused's plea of guilty. The extenuating circumstance was that, although he attempted to persuade his wife to mend her manners and to leave the Bora, she obstinately refused to do so. Accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Looking at all the circumstances of the case, the Appeal Court dismissed the appeal.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

THE NEW WAR POLICY.

THERE have been two long discussions in the House of Commons since the last mail left on South African affairs. The first, and perhaps more important of the two, took place last Friday night when the leader of the Opposition, to describe Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by his courtesy designation, took advantage of the Colonial vote in Committee of Supply to raise a general debate on the situation. The second discussion occurred on Wednesday, being initiated by Sir William Harcourt and relating almost exclusively to the future treatment of native labour, one of the most delicate and difficult questions which, as Mr. Chamberlain admitted, face statesmen in South Africa and he might have added statesmen in other parts of the Empire. A distinguished Colonial statesman once observed to myself that this question of the treatment of natives was the one that would require to be very carefully handled if a rupture between the mother country and the self-governing colonies was to be avoided. Mr. Chamberlain while of course holding the Boer Government responsible for the harsh laws in force against natives urged in effect that our motto must be "Festina Lente," and he admits that we ought to endeavour to make them understand, as it is no good for blacks to be idle. He, however, was very emphatic in his assurances that no influence which "the capitalists" could bring to bear upon him would deter him from doing justice to the blacks. The debate of Wednesday was less animated and acrimonious than that of last Friday. Mr. Chamberlain notwithstanding all the talk about his being pulled down proved to be in first class fighting form. He forestalled the important proclamation which has just been issued by Lord Kitchener. We are, he said, now entering upon a third stage which is neither ordinary war nor guerilla warfare as properly understood, but which is a stage of brigandage and this statement was cheered by his friends and a Nationalist shouted out "On which side are the brigands?" Without noticing this innuendo Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to say that this new stage involved, in the first place, a change in the policy of our military operations, and, secondly, a change in our attitude towards the belligerents who are still in the field. In the protected districts we should have to adopt severe methods of dealing with the enemy. It was essential to maintain tranquillity in these districts, for until the industry of the country had been re-established to a certain extent the work of conciliation could not begin. In dealing with Kritzinger's threat and the proper response promptly telegraphed to Lord Kitchener, Mr. Chamberlain said :—"There seems to be an opinion—I do not know whether it exists on the other side—that we have come to some sort of agreement with the Boers that natives are not to be employed in this war. There is no such agreement. The Boers are under no obligation or agreement of the kind to us. We are under no obligation or agreement of the kind to them. The reason we have not employed natives is not because we do not think they would make valiant soldiers and might fairly be placed in the field against even civilized nations, but because, in the peculiar circumstances of South Africa, we believe it would be bad policy. We have not any doubt about the morality of employing them, but we are convinced that in the circumstances it would be bad policy. I say that because I do not wish it to be understood that we are creating a precedent which would affect us in some other way. We should not hesitate to employ our splendid Indian troops; we should not hesitate to employ those magnificent soldiers who fought recently in Ashanti, providing that they fought in accordance with the civilized usages of warfare—that is to say, were properly controlled by British officers. We should be justified in employing them in any war." "In Europe?" "inquired Mr. Dillon. "Certainly" replied the Colonial Secretary "in Europe or elsewhere." "It is scandalous, a most disgraceful thing" rejoined Mr. Dillon and Mr. Swift MacNeill amidst the loudest cheers called out defiantly "we dare you to do it." Mr. Chamberlain proceeded :—Throughout this war we have given instructions that natives shall not be employed as belligerents. We have undoubtedly made a great and immediate sacrifice in doing that. We might have had if we had lifted one little finger 2,000 Basuto horsemen on the flanks of the Boers, and we might have had a large force of Swazies and Kaffirs in Cape Colony and elsewhere. But we have deliberately forgone any immediate advantage that that would have given us, because we believe that in the permanent welfare of South Africa it would be bad policy to pursue. In conclusion he said that without committing himself to prophesy what he might have cause to regret, that he did not think the military situation at the present time is unsatisfactory, and it was certainly more hopeful than it had been for a long time. As regards the situation after the war, after having had the advantage of his consultations with Lord Milner who found the High Commissioner in agreement with him in believing that the ravages of war in a country like the Transvaal would be rapidly repaired, and if our Government is reasonable, moderate, and above all, a just Government, there would not remain those seeds of irreconcilable racial hatred which we should all deplore and which would indefinitely postpone the prosperity of the country. The effect of Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Opposition was such that Mr. Charles Hobhouse was put up to move a reduction of the vote and later Mr. Lloyd George made a bitter speech. Towards the end he exasperated the Conservatives so much that they greeted almost every word he uttered with cries of "Order! order." The next to rise was Sir Edward Grey and in revenge for the manner in which Mr. Lloyd George was treated the Nationalists for some time refused to give the hon. Baronet a hearing. Eventually the Chairman (Mr. Lowther) intervened but only to be asked why he did not show the same consideration for Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lowther denied the soft impeachment, maintained that he always tried to secure fair play and eventually Sir E. Grey was allowed to continue. At the outset while agreeing in substance with Mr. Chamberlain's speech he strongly condemned its unnecessarily aggressive form, but his subsequent remarks were by no means palatable to the Nationalists who frequently shouted it 'vide,' vide." Mr. John Redmond in a few impassioned sentences described Mr. Chamberlain's speech as brutal and argued that God that the Boers might be strengthened in their resistance, and he hoped that at no distant future South Africa would separate itself from the Empire. Subsequently Mr. Hobhouse wanted to run away from his amendment but the Nationalists declined to allow him. On a division the Government had a majority of 84, but the Nationalists kept the House sitting till past five o'clock, the proclamation which had probably been prepared when the above debate took place has been issued this afternoon as a Parliamentary paper. There has not yet been time for public opinion here to fully declare itself; but in some quarters not Pro-Boer in sympathy doubts are expressed whether the threat against the Dutch leaders will have the effect of shortening the war. In Natal the proclamation we hear meets with much favour at Durban, it being felt that stern measures are absolutely necessary to end the war.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Sincere regret is universally felt throughout these isles at the fresh sorrow that has over-taken our Royal Family by the fatal termination of the painful malady from which the Empress Frederick had so long suffered. The end though, of course foreseen, came rather suddenly, and her second son Prince Henry was not able to reach Friedrichshof before the illustrious lady breathed her last. Our own King who was greatly attached to his eldest sister received a re-assuring message on Saturday as he was on the point of starting for Germany. When the turn for the worse came it was too late for him to start. He carries with him the sincere sympathy of all his subjects when he quits London to-night on his melancholy journey. Eloquent tributes to the late Empress's high character have been paid in the Press and Parliament of this country and throughout Europe there has been a general wave of regret at the too early death of a great woman and a great Princess. In France where it is not forgotten that it was her husband the noble-hearted Emperor Frederick who refused to bombard Paris, the sympathy evoked has been very marked. The sole exception to the universal lamentation has been the atrociously bad taste of a Pan-Germanic organ in the dual Empire. The Empress, as is everywhere admitted, was not only a woman of exceptional domestic virtues, but also of exceptional intellectual endowments and elevation of character. She was indeed a most happy combination of the moral qualities of her mother and the comprehensive mental powe: of her father. Indeed the probabilities are that had she been less of a woman and more of a man, that is had something of the masculine unscrupulousness with which men pursue a public policy when once satisfied with its rightfulness and sameness, the probabilities are that in such case she would have proved more than a match for Bismarck. As it is she may yet excel him in the fame of history as one of the makers of modern Germany. The pathos of her position as a victim of the Iron Chancellor's jealous and unscrupulous policy has long thrown a halo round her august and inspiring figure, to which a cruel death has now given a supreme consecration. Her son the Emperor now at all events realises what Germany owes to her as the representative in the Titanic struggle with France of those higher virtues of statesmanship, generosity, sympathy, magnanimity, which, when the moment of actual conflict and mortal national danger are past, are the only solid foundations of abiding Empire. If William I. was the Father of new Germany in its national aspects, the Empress Frederick will probably yet prove to have been its Mother in a spiritual sense. The German has often been described as a scientific savage and there is perhaps truth in the sneer and if since the present German Emperor became virtually his own Chancellor a more humane and considerate manner has been introduced into the conduct of the international relations of the Empire it is unquestionably due to the influence direct and indirect, of the late Empress Frederick. The dream of her life it is said was not only of a United Germany but of a revived Byzantine Empire in alliance with Germany Australia and Italy and rendering Central Europe hermetically sealed alike against Russian ambition on the East and French restlessness on the West. She contemplated also a Pan-Teutonic understanding between the Empires of Central Europe and the Anglo-Saxon Empires of Great Britain and the United States of America. In fact all the highest and most far reaching aspirations of the German people were incarnate in the Empress Frederick and they will yet come to regard her as their personification and as the "Good Angel" of the all powerful Empire the foundations of which Emperor William the First laid in weltering blood and cruel iron.

CONFESSIONS OF A FIRE-EATER.

More than 20 years ago, a very pessimistic gentleman tried to make our flesh creep by predicting the approaching bankruptcy of India with other direful consequences to the British Empire. Needless to say, I refer to Mr. H. M. Hyndman. It is perhaps not too much to hope that as recantation is now the order of the day we may before very long see Mr. Hyndman in a white sheet confessing before the world that when he indulged in his gloomy prediction he made a colossal mistake. Men of his temperament it is true are not as a rule given to voluntarily admitting their errors, but for a wonder Mr. Hyndman is in an unusually chastened mood, and who can tell how far this may carry him? For very many years he has been one of the pillars of that high-sounding but politically insignificant institution known as the Social Democratic Federation. The Federation has this week been holding its annual conference at Chamberlainville as the capital of the Midlands ought really to be called and amongst its more painful duties was to receive a lachrymose letter from "citizen" Hyndman severing his connection with the executive of the organisation. "I fail to detect" he wrote, "among the English workers that class antagonism without which no good whatever can be done. Even the members of the Social Democratic Federation leave very much to be desired in this respect. As one of the highly-educated, well-to-do class myself, I am quite astounded at the ignorance and apathy of my countrymen, and I am deeply discouraged at the result of our long-continued propaganda." All credit to Mr. Hyndman for having the courage to recognise facts which have been patent to independent observers for a long time past. It is characteristic of the men who control this impotent and I might almost say impudent movement that directly after Mr. Hyndman's melancholy confession of failure had been read, it was solemnly proposed to annihilate the hated Liberal party. On behalf of the Birmingham branch, the following resolution was submitted :—"That in the opinion of this conference the organized vote of the Social Democratic party should be directed solidly to the extinction of Liberal candidatures by the vote being cast steadily on the Tory side up to and through the next general election. This conference therefore directs the executive council to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to this opinion, and to organize the vote throughout all the branches of the Social Democratic Federation so that it may be used against every Liberal candidate." What would have happened if "the Executive" had encouraged the resolution goodness only knows. As it was "the Executive" not of course from any love of the Liberal party but from a disinclination to part with the freedom of the organization opposed the motion which consequently was lost. The Chairman urged the conference to secure better representation in the House of Commons. "Better representation is good." There are only two avowed socialists in the House of Commons, John Burns and "Lango intervalio" Keir Hardie, but both owe their seats not to Socialists but to Liberals.

OTHER WORKS OF INDIAN INTEREST.

The principal item of week's literary news this week, so far at all events as India is concerned, is the publication of Mr. Townsend's book mentioned above The next in importance perhaps is the announcement that Mr. F. H. Skrine's life of Sir William Wilson Hunter will appear in the autumn. Very many of your readers will also be greatly interested to learn that Sir Alfred Lyall is engaged upon a life of Tennyson for the famous "Englishmen of Letters" series, a series which like the lamented poet's brook may hardly seems to flow on for ever. If I mistake not the first of the series—the pioneer of so many other works of a similar character—appeared in 1878, the editor being Mr. John Morley who himself wrote one of the best of the lives—that of his prototype, or as may so describe him—Edmund Burke. It is interesting to recall the aims with which the "Englishmen of Letters" were started. "These short books" we were told "are addressed to the general public with a view both to stirring and satisfying an interest in literature and its great topics in the minds of those who have to run as they read. An immense class is growing up and must every year increase, whose education will have made them alive to the importance of the masters of our literature and capable of intelligent curiosity as to their performances. The series is intended to give the means of nourishing this curiosity to those exact that shall be copious enough to be profitable for knowledge and life and yet be brief enough to serve those whose leisure is scanty." It is sad to reflect how many of Mr. Morley's earlier writers have departed for the Elysian Fields. Anthony Trollope, Huxley, Froude, Dean Church, William Black, Tom Hughes, Mark Pattison, Richard H. Hutton, J. Cotter Morrison, H. D. Traill, to mention those whose names occur to me. Many others, however, remain and two—Canon Ainger and Mr. Leslie Stephen—are now busy on additional volumes. Canon Ainger, who wrote the delightful volume on Charles Lamb is to deal with the poet Crabbe, and Mr. Leslie Stephen for a while wrote on "George Eliot." The other forthcoming volumes announced are :—"Hazlett by Mr. Augustine Birrell, Matthew Arnold by Mr. Herbert Paul; Jane Austen by the Rev. H. C. Beeching; and "Richardson" by Mr. Austen Dobson, whose retirement from the Civil Service will give him more time to devote to literary pursuits. It would, I should think, be safe to say that of all the enormous number of works published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., no undertaking has given them greater pleasure than the "Englishmen of Letters" series. I hope and believe the profit to them has been commensurate with the pleasure they have afforded to the reading public.

MUFTI.

In the earlier stages of the war when things were not going at all well and "regrettable occurrences" were frequent the dissatisfaction of the public vented itself in a general attack on the supposed deficiencies of our officers. For some of the criticism then so freely indulged in, there was undoubtedly good reason, but it is now seen that much of the censure passed upon British officers *en bloc* was absurd, and every body recognises that the general accusation against gentlemen who hold the King's commission and wear his Majesty's uniform, of caring more for their amusements than for the interests of the science was much too sweeping. One of the minor complaints against our officers was that they were never so happy as when they doffed their regimentals and a special dose of blame was bestowed upon the military men employed at headquarters for being so unmilitary as to wear mufti when discharging their duties at the War Office or the Horse Guards. When Lord Roberts in course of time succeeded to the position of Commander-in-Chief, we were confidently told that all this would be altered and that the wearing of military uniform by officers when on duty of any kind would be rendered obligatory. Since Lord Roberts's installation in Pall Mall, I myself have not seen more uniformed officers about than formerly and I fancy that matters remain just the same as before. In view of what I have written above, it is curious that an amendment has just been made in the King's regulations for the Army whereby the privilege enjoyed by commissioned officers of wearing mufti has been extended under the same conditions to warrant officers. Not only that, but permission to dress in plain clothes when on furlough or pass may in future be given to non-commissioned officers and to men of good character "provided"—surely a very light provision—"that they wear uniform on leaving and returning to their stations." It would be interesting to know whether in coming to this decision the authorities were influenced by the strangely inhospitable treatment which soldiers in uniform too frequently received from boats of some hotels and certain better-class inns.

OLLA PODRIDA.

"The Speaker" refers in its issue of last Saturday to Mr. Rudyard Kipling as "the Eurasian laureate." Why "Eurasian"? Perhaps the editor does not know the customary meaning of the word "Eurasian" and employs it in the sense that most people, employ the term "Anglo-Indian." I say most people, for a friend of mine, who in early life spent a few years in one of the presidency towns in a house of business on mentioning in a drawing room that he was an Anglo-Indian was told by a lady of his acquaintance that he should not say "that." He happened to be a pure bred Englishman and was highly amused at his friend's expostulation.

It is not often that "the Economist" is caught tripping but the leading financial review commits a rather bad blunder when in reporting the half-yearly meeting of a well-known banking company, it describes the Chairman, Mr. J. Annan Bryce (formerly well-known in Bombay) as an M.P. "The Economist" evidently confuses Mr. Annan Bryce with his more distinguished brother, Mr. James Bryce, who is of course an M. P. and a very prominent one. Why Mr. Annan Bryce is not an M. P. is best known to himself. He is such a capable man that if he wanted to enter the House of Commons it would not be very long before he found a safe seat.

From the 10th to the 16th instant, 5 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 28 Native Christians, 672 Hindus, and 77 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 794, the death-rate being 91·2 per mille, and the mean for the 10 previous years being 54·3. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague nil, cholera 76, small-pox 9, measles 1, fevers 238, dysentery 140, diarrhœa 30, and other causes 300.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 2, in answer to Sir Thomas Esmonde, Lord G. Hamilton said the date for accelerated promotions in the Staff Corps will take effect from July 10 last, the date of the receipt in India of the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN INDIA.

On Aug. 6 Sir Manchorjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India if his attention had been drawn to a note prepared last December by a committee appointed by the Governor-General of India to consider the question of agricultural banks in India; whether the Board of Revenue has submitted its views on the various suggestions made in that note, as required by the last paragraph therein; and whether he has taken the scheme into consideration and is prepared to sanction its adoption.

Lord G. Hamilton said he had seen a note recording the conclusions arrived at by an informal committee which sat in December last. Copies of that note were sent to the various local Governments, and their opinions were invited and had recently been received. They were now under the consideration of a committee sitting at Simla. He hoped shortly to receive from the Indian Government their views on this most important question.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Thursday, August 8, Mr. Field asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could fix the date for the introduction of the Indian Budget; and whether the report of the Famine Commission would be printed and distributed previously to the discussion of the Budget.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Budget will be taken on the day fixed for the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill. The report of the Famine Commission has within the last few days been received officially from India, together with the comments of the Indian Government and a statement of the action which they propose to take upon it. I cannot undertake to present these papers to Parliament until I have had time to consider them in Council, and as the questions raised are complex and most important, I shall not be able to come to a conclusion upon them for some little time.

Mr. Field asked whether it was intended to take the Indian Budget next week or the week after.

Lord G. Hamilton: That depends upon circumstances over which I have no control.

THE DETERIORATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

Mr. Harwood asked the Secretary for India if his attention had been called to the deterioration of the staple of Indian cotton and to the condition in which it was brought to market, and if the Government could do more than was now being done to bring about an improvement in this particular by methods similar to those which had been so successful in Egypt.

Lord G. Hamilton: I stated, in answer to a question in this House on July 1, that I was aware that the poor quality and condition of Indian cotton had been the subject of a good deal of attention in India, and that efforts were being made by the Indian Agricultural Departments to obtain selected seed and to induce the cultivators to grow improved varieties. I am in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

INCOME TAX IN INDIA.

Mr. Emmott asked the Secretary of state for India whether he could state approximately the amount of income tax collected in India from incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 is approximately 30 lacs, out of a total of 193 lacs. As at present advised, I am not disposed to raise the existing exemptions. Any changes in this or any other form of taxation must be regulated by the future condition of Indian finance.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF PERSIA.

Sir E. Sassoon asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any information had reached the Foreign Office of a proposed modification in the Customs tariff of Persia; if so whether due notice would be given to British merchants previous to the introduction of a radical change; and whether he would state the nature of the scheme.

Viscount Cranborne: The answer to the first question of my hon. friend is in the affirmative. The question of whether any notice is required or is practicable will receive consideration. I am not yet in a position to make any further statement on the subject.

ARAB LABOURERS FROM ADEN FOR RHODESIA.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India, whether, as stated at the general meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Mines, an official of the British South Africa Company has been at Aden with a view to obtaining Arab labour at that place, and whether the Indian Government have made any of the stipulations with regard to the labour traffic from Aden such as they are in the habit of making with regard to labour traffic from India; whether Mr. Hole has already engaged 1,000 labourers under the sanction of the Imperial authorities.

Lord G. Hamilton: The authorities at Aden were asked on June 20 to afford proper facilities for engaging Arab labourers for Southern Rhodesia. His Majesty's Government have made any of the stipulations with regard to the labour traffic from Aden such as they are in the habit of making with regard to labour traffic from India; whether Mr. Hole has already engaged 1,000 labourers under the sanction of the Imperial authorities.

Lord G. Hamilton: The authorities at Aden were asked on June 20 to afford proper facilities for engaging Arab labourers for Southern Rhodesia. His Majesty's Government have stipulated that the administration of Southern Rhodesia shall accept responsibility for the engagement of the labourers and their transport to Southern Rhodesia, and shall secure the enactment of legislation for their protection which shall satisfy the requirements of his Majesty's Government.

Sir C. Dilke: Will these labourers be obtained within the Aden district or from Southern Arabia in Turkish territory?

Lord G. Hamilton; We have no authority whatever over the population outside the British protectorate.

In answer to a further question put by Sir C. Dilke

Lord G. Hamilton said: The law governing emigration at Aden is the same as the law in India, but does not apply to Arabs from the interior, who are not British subjects. In the present case, therefore, I have satisfied myself that the administration of Southern Rhodesia will introduce suitable legislation for the protection of Arab labourers, and I have authorized the Colonial Office to give such facilities to the company's official as may be proper. They will also see that the labourers fully understand the terms of their engagements, and are under no compulsion to accept them. I have not heard what number of labourers Mr. Hole has engaged. I am aware of the risks to which any experiment of this kind is liable, and the Aden authorities will watch it carefully.

In answer to Mr. Weir, Mr. Chamberlain said Up to the present time there has been practically no introduction of coloured labour from oversea, but with a view to providing for such introduction an ordinance has been passed within the last month by the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council. I understand that this ordinance makes provision for the appointment of a protector of immigrants and for recuring in other ways the improvement of emigrating, but the actual text has not yet reached me. The labour of natives and immigrants in Southern Rhodesia has hitherto been regul

fact removal outside of towns has come to be accepted as one of the most effective preventives. But while the Government in the Plague Department admit this truth, they in the Revenue Department, do their utmost to prevent the people from living out of towns by imposing heavy building fines. Revenue, my Lord, ought not to be the sole consideration of an administration. A prosperous exchequer is not more valuable possession than public health. Then again very frequently assessments and instalments are put upon the provisions of law and the rules made in this behalf by revenue officials, and people are called upon to pay large sums illegally, and if the latter appeal to Government they get no redress. It is not everybody who can afford to fight Government in a court of law and for one who takes his complaint before a judicial tribunal there are many others who have to quietly down the injustice done to them. As a very glaring instance of the hardship and injustice of executive officials, I would cite the decision dated 25-8-1900 of the learned District Judge at Dhulia in suits Nos. 3 of 1900. In that case it appears some factitious weavers erected for Ginning and pressing cotton across land for which fine, &c. was levied. But adjoining this factory there is agricultural land belonging to the owner of the factory. This land was and is cultivated every year and crops realised upon it, but after the crop was removed the owner used to keep his cotton bales, &c., upon it for some 3 or 4 months. This circumstance was fastened upon by Collector as an excuse for demanding building fine upon this land at the rate of Rs. 1 000 an acre in addition to enhanced assessment, and on the whole some 5 or 7 thousand rupees were demanded from the owner of the factory. The owner appealed to Government against this injustice without avail, and he then was compelled to go to the Civil Court which gave a decision against Government with cost. Talking of finances naturally brings one to the question of

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Government have under their consideration the question of agricultural banks. Mr. David Yule, in speaking at a meeting of the Bank of Calcutta in this connection rightly declared that the Government of India are unable to take the place of the Native Sowcar, but I do not think he is right when he says that one cannot attach too much importance to the promises of well-to-do Indians to come to the rescue of their poor brethren. I am of opinion, my Lord that if special facilities of recovery were offered, and if support from Government in particular matters be extended, bodies of Native capitalists will be found ready to come forward to form banks with the object of advancing loans to agriculturists at easy rate of interest. Mr. Yule has indicated some of lines on which those facilities and that support should be given, and I hope and trust that the subject will receive due attention. The example set by Mr. Maconochie, the Collector of Sholapur, in affording relief to the weavers will be studied with advantage in this connection. He has already formed a committee for relieving the weavers of their distress and the matter has already become a success. I do not cite this instance as one of pure banking, but I put it forward as showing that ventures like this when they are carried on by Native agencies supported by officials do result in great benefits. This year Government have thought it fit to create a new District in Sind. My Lord I think a re-arrangement of Districts is essential in the Presidency proper. If we compare the Districts into which the Presidency is divided we will find such a disparity in area, revenue and work in each that it is really surprising to see how some of the Districts have been as efficiently managed as others. The matter was once discussed in Council as a Budget Debate some years ago and at that time Government did promise that at the earliest opportunity this defect would be remedied. My Lord, I have done. I will only ask permission to acknowledge the great efforts made by Government to relieve the distress caused by famine. All officials of Government have worked in the matter of famine in a manner which speaks volumes for their humanity and sense of responsibility. They have not only worked hard to relieve distress, but have often spent from their own pockets and above all Your Excellency and that noble lady who acts in all charitable matters as your right hand have contributed from time to time sums, which under the circumstances, must be admitted to be magnificent.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji said:—They were grateful to the Government of India for its liberal treatment of the Province during four of the past five years; but it must be borne in mind that they had not done anything more than their duty. In previous years, when their finances were in a better position this Presidency contributed to the Imperial Exchequer more than its due share. They hoped that his Excellency's Government would succeed in making a more liberal settlement with the Government of India on the next Provincial Contract than they had been able to do till now; and that when the next Budget is discussed, Government will be in a position to accept proposals for carrying out necessary reforms. He hoped full advantage would be taken of the discretion given by the Government of India to grant remissions in respect of advances to the extent of one-fourth of the sums advanced. Referring to topics concerning the Interest he represented, he said, the complaints of the Inamdars in the matter of revenue collection had not yet been completely remedied. He hoped Government would once more issue strict orders to the Collectors to take immediate action on the statements of quarterly arrears supplied by village officers and unless the reasons for the arrears were satisfactory to take notice of the conduct of the village and taluka officers concerned. The remedy of assistance suits had practically been found ineffectual. The mischief had been aggravated by Government Resolution No. 1117, dated 12th February 1894, which had almost made the remedy of assistance suits inoperative. This resolution should be repealed and the orders in assistance suits remain in force till the whole of the revenue demand is satisfied. The Inamdars were thankful to Government for their assurance to devise measures for the prompt disposal of assistance suits and he trusted their good intentions would soon be translated into action. He suggested that a special staff of Assistant Collectors Officers in regard to this matter would be saved if an amendment were made in the Land Revenue Code to the effect that on the application of an Inamdar the Collector should collect the revenue of the alienated village by issuing notices to defaulters for a certain day. It was a matter for regret that Government were not willing to make the same provision for the recovery of the tagai advanced by the Inamdars to their tenants. Government also hardly made any provision for advancing tagai to the tenants of Inamdars who in times of scarcity were thus worse off than the tenants of Government. He was unable to understand why Inamdars who were called upon to make up the deficit on the annual enumeration of village officers when the assessment was insufficient to meet it should not be allowed to take the excess when such occurred. He contended further that an alteration of the law was necessary in reference to "Jodi" due from Inamdars to Government. A complaint was received from some districts that the passes to use arms given to the Inamdars were not renewed. The Inamdars should as a matter of distinction be allowed to possess a reasonable number of arms without being required to take passes, as was done in the case of Sardars. In the alternative orders should be issued to District Magistrate to give to the Inamdars passes more liberally; Government had passed a decision in the matter of the succession to the Hebil of Saranjam, and the Hocai male descendants of the deceased had been set aside in favour of a more distant member of the family. Government might have good reasons for their decision but they had, unfortunately, not been made public. The decision indicated a marked change in the policy hitherto followed and unless the people were assured that Government was not such intentions, there would be a general misconception and distrust. To remove these by all possible means was the duty of every statesman.

The Council then adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Council yesterday (Friday) resumed the debate on the Budget.

MR. GILES.

Mr. Giles referred to the question of Primary School accommodation in Bombay, and said that even if Government were able to make in future, as he thought it would be, the ordinary grant of one lakh and a half for building grants, there were still certain pledges to be redeemed and promises to be fulfilled and it would not, perhaps, be possible for Government to make new promises in the immediate future, but he might suggest, for the consideration of the wealthy Corporation of Bombay, that they might build schools at their own risk. It was possibly worthy of consideration that such a large and wealthy Corporation might expect to be in future independent of Government. In this mother city of Manchester they had expended 300,000 pounds for building its Technical Institute, and he was not aware if the Government of England had been called upon to share in the expenditure. Referring to the comment of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna on the subject of Sanitary Engineering, Mr. Giles said that Government had a scheme under consideration with a view to giving such training to those who had passed the L. M. and S. or L.C.E. Examinations.

With regard to Commercial Education, he said that for the last two years the London Chamber of Commerce examinations were held in Bombay, and Government intended extending the system to Ahmedabad and afterwards to Karachi.

MR. MONTEATH'S REPLY.

Mr. Monteath, replying on the Budget debate, remarked that he could not complain of the searching criticism to which the administration of departments with which he was connected had been subjected. He acknowledged the generous appreciation of parts of it, especially of the unremitting efforts of Government officers to combat the famine. Regarding the various questions connected with Land Revenue, which honourable members had discussed, he said the Permanent Settlement was not within the range of practical politics. He did not now propose to say anything regarding the option of granting suspensions and remissions, and the desirability of fluctuating assessments which come within the range of the Famine Commission's inquiry, but he could not admit any justification for the assumption of Mr. Parekh that the method which was adopted in this Presidency led to measures of oppression by subordinate officers.

LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Council then proceeded with the consideration of the Land Revenue Bill.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor in opening the discussion said:—

Before asking Hon'ble Members to proceed with the further consideration of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, I desire to offer a few remarks upon the measure with the hope that I may thereby remove to some extent some of the misapprehension which its introduction has aroused. I may, I think, take the representations of the Deccan Sabha as typical of the views entertained by, and objections entertained to the Bill and, though I do not wish to recapitulate the correspondence which has already taken place between that Body and Government, some of the leading questions raised by it seem to call for further comment. In the first place the Sabha protests against the haste with which the Bill has been introduced, and pressed on, and claims that four months should have been given before its second reading. As a matter of fact, Government have given three months; and the papers laid before the Council yesterday show that the Bill has been pretty well discussed in all parts of the Presidency. Government's contention is that the objects and effects of the Bill have been, and are being, if not deliberately misrepresented at all events misunderstood, and they think experience of its operation when passed into law will be the most effective reply to such misconceptions. The Sabha suggest Government should have awaited the publication of the Famine Commission and Mr. Maconochie's Reports before dealing with the question. I would point out to them that, had the Bill been inconsistent with any recommendations of the Famine Commission which may have commended themselves to the Government of India, we should certainly not have obtained permission to proceed with it. And we can say with full authority that there is nothing in Mr. Maconochie's Report which we hold to be incongruous with the principles of the Bill. Then it is argued that, instead of introducing such a Bill as this we should "institute an inquiry into the whole land revenue problem," and so on. The Sabha's suggestion would mean an indefinite postponement of any tangible benefit to the poor cultivators. Let me once more repeat what I said at Mahableshwar, namely, that the Bill is not, and never has been, intended to represent the Bombay Government's sole contribution towards the settlement of the land revenue question; but we believe it will be of considerable value in helping the solution of the question how far it may be possible to introduce increased elasticity into our system of Land Revenue Collection since it seems reasonable to suppose that cultivators under the new tenure will not, as a rule, be capitalists; and in their case at all events it will be possible to make remissions or suspensions of assessments without minute inquiry into individual cases. We do not say that other classes should not benefit by any changes we may make in our assessment policy but such changes will require some time to work out in detail, during which time many tenants under the Bill may hope to enjoy such relief as I have just indicated. Now it is quite clear that to the objection of "haste" urged against this Bill—that it was introduced to forestal the Famine Commission's recommendations, and so on. As a matter of fact the Central and Bombay Government have been discussing the question of remissions on land alienation for the last six years, though plague and famine exigencies have caused the correspondence to be somewhat intermittent. Ultimately the Bombay Government had prepared this Bill—practically this Bill—which they would have introduced in the ordinary course at this meeting of Council but not the suggestion of the Commissioner, Northern Division, that certain forfeited agricultural lands should be regranted on the selected tenure commended itself to Government. As they had not power to grant such new leases without legislation, Government determined to introduce their long-matured Bill at once, lit a Select Committee consider it during June, and be ready to discuss it in Council at the ordinary summer meeting I would remind the Council that, however important they may deem the principle, it is little more than a one-clause Bill—not a Bill, for instance, like the Districts Municipalities Bill, and we considered, and consider still, that three months was sufficient time to allow for its consideration. Now let me recur to some of the specific charges made against the Bill. The Sabha apprehend that it is intended to be an attack on the money-lender. We can find no justification for this supposition. Personally I have no wish, and certainly Government have no intention, to direct legislation against that body as a body. But do we do so by this Bill? The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has admitted we do not touch vested rights, and has praised us for not disturbing them. Therefore, if the money-lender thinks it worth his while to pay the assessment due from the land to Government he will be untouched by the Bill. If he has made a bad bargain with the cultivator, and advanced money on land not worth redeeming, that is not Government's fault. We have inserted a provision in the Bill to insure that he shall have full notice of contemplated forfeitures, so that no ultroneous debtor shall cheat him without his having warning. It is quite true that a cultivator under the new tenure will in the future have less security to offer the money-lender, but the obvious reply is that the sowcar will lend less money. The Sabha admits that there are some black sheep amongst money-lenders, if so, under this Bill they will not be able to treat the cultivators who come under the provisions of this Bill with excessive severity. The next criticism on the Bill is inopportune—and, as I gather—its critics think that the whole solution of the agricultural question is to be found in suspensions or remissions of assessment. We acknowledge that times have been exceptionally bad; and Government are in favour of liberal suspensions and remissions, where necessity for such concessions can be established. But we cannot admit that the unfortunate condition of many of the rayats is solely due to recent bad times. As the Hon. Mr. Monteath pointed out when introducing the Bill, there is a considerable number of people who are not intelligent enough to have absolute control over their holdings, if they can borrow on them they will, and they do borrow, what we none of us will to see them, serfs of their creditors. Well, we propose to offer these people the chance of a fresh start in life at the expense of the general tax-payer. In his interests Government are entitled, nay, bound, to see that we do not allow them to place the tax-payer again in the same plight. I think the Sabha's misapprehensions as to the 75 lakhs cost of the scheme has been sufficiently corrected. As a matter of fact the assessment on nearly all the alienated lands with regard to which suspensions or remissions have not already been promised, have been or will be paid up; and the experiment of the new tenure will only be tried on a comparatively small quantity of inferior land. The next criticism I have to deal with is the charge that this Bill has been introduced to put the screw on people to make them pay up arrears. Government had no such intention, and the Council will do us the justice to remember that we immediately cancelled a circular issued inconsistently with our orders by a Collector, which we thought might give rise to such a misapprehension. But we have gone further—may I once more quote our own words order—viz., that no *bona fide* agriculturist who can show that he has paid during the last two years such proportion of the revenue as might reasonably be expected of him, having regard to the character of the seasons, and the proportion of whose payment equals or exceeds the normal proportion of the produce of the taluka, should be affected by this Bill. The Deccan Sabha ask if Government are only going to remit arrears on condition that cultivators agree to come under the new tenure No such condition will be imposed. On the contrary we recognise notably in Gujarat, that there is a large class of cultivators who are respectable, hardworking men, able in good times to pay all they owe, who have been temporarily hard hit by the Famine, but who, with a good season or two, will be restored to prosperity. We have no desire to diminish such men's power of dealing with their land. Then we are charged with tampering with the rayats' rights of occupancy. That right is incontestably conditional on his paying such assessment as Government see fit to impose on his holding and he has no legal ground for complaint if he suffers through making default in this respect. But humanity and policy alike dictate that Government's rights should be generously construed; and we think the order I have quoted just now, and many previous ones, show that we do not intend to act harshly in this matter. When the Bill becomes law, and we shall ask the Council to pass the Bill during the present session, our instructions to our officers as to how its provisions are to be applied will be drawn up with the utmost care, and will be strenuously impressed upon them: and it is our hope and confident belief that in a short time the misapprehensions which have surrounded this measure will be permanently and effectually dispelled.

MR MONTEATH.

Mr. Monteath in moving the second reading of the Bill said:—

The first reading at the end of last May elicited unexpected writing and oratory. The Government would have welcomed real criticism and endeavoured to profit by it, but no reasonable man or body of men could be influenced by the speeches and writing which, however vigorous in language, were entirely beside the point. Government never supposed or represented that they had discovered a panacea for all the ills which afflicted the cultivators in the Presidency.

If any of the leaders of public opinion would point out practicable methods of promoting non-agricultural industries and organisation of real credit, Government would most willingly do their best to put them into practice. They would gladly co-operate in any feasible measures for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural community, but it was surely unreasonable to condemn the restriction on power of transfer which they purposed imposing in certain cases, because it would not bring about the millennium. He endeavoured to show that the Presidency had on the whole prospered under the ordinary survey tenure and should be sorry to see anybody deprived of the power of transfer who was capable of making use of it to his own advantage, but he did not think any sensible person acquainted with Bhils, Katkaris, Thakurs, and Warlis would contend that they could make good use of it or that possession of it did not lead to their ruin. The great majority of Kaliparaj people in Gujarat and of several classes elsewhere had no greater capacity for protecting their own interests. These people would submit to any terms rather than leave the lands of which they were nominal occupants. They were left in all years only enough to keep them alive, and in years of famine they were, of course, thrown on public charity. They would be better off as day labourers. They would be infinitely better off if they were free to make a bargain to be tenants of other lands. That was the canker which the measure Government had in view might help to remove. He stated that at the first reading Government were giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act after exhaustive inquiry which apparently some gentlemen would like repeated "ad infinitum" without any action at all. What he stated at the first reading as to the possible extent of the measure had been misunderstood as what he said on most other points. It did not occur to him that it was necessary to explain that any promises of remissions or suspensions would be strictly fulfilled, as he did not suppose anybody would suspect that such promises would be broken. Government hoped, and had reason to believe, that many of the poorer and ignorant classes when they understood the conditions would prefer to have the power of transfer restricted rather than continue liable for arrears. Some had indeed already applied to have such an arrangement carried out. There had not been many lands relinquished, but after such calamites as had occured there were, of course, many left without occupants. But for an agitation based on misunderstanding and he feared in many cases on misrepresentation, which they thought it best to let spend itself, considerable areas might have been given out on restricted tenure for cultivation in the current year with advantage to individuals and to the community. They hoped that even yet some could be made available for the rabi season. As regarded that agitation, he wished to say as little as possible, but he could not admit that it was justified by anything which had been said by or on behalf of Government. There were gentlemen who had taken a leading part in the agitation aware of the facts, if they were not, did they contend that they had not had full opportunity of ascertaining them, whether or not did they consider it was for the good of the community to indulge in inflamatory oratory Regarding revolution and state landlordism and land nationalization, unless they were perfectly sure of their ground, he did not understand how men of their intelligence could believe that there was a general measure of confiscation on foot and in his estimation such as did not believe so would have acted a better part if they had endeavoured to remove the misunderstanding which was being vigorously propagated. He was glad to say that the people for whose benefit they were acting showed no fear of the effect of the measure when it was properly explained to them and had more confidence in the desire of Government to help them than some of those who undertook to speak on their behalf.

MR. MEHTA.

Mr. Mehta then moved an amendment to refer the Bill for the opinion of Judges, Collectors and Commissioners of the Presidency and other officials and such native gentlemen and public bodies and associations as Government might select and that the Bill be recommended to a Select Committee for further report. After consideration of the opinions and representations as might be received in his speech, Mr. Mehta contended that the ryots were not extravagant on occasions of marriage and other festivities.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola doubted that the experiment regarding the new tenure would be successful, and suggested an alternative scheme.

Messrs. Cunnilal and Desai supported the Bill, contending that the agitation was that of moneylenders.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna opposed, whereas Mr Lely strongly supported the Bill.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Gosulias Kahanlias Parekh said: "Your Excellency,—I feel it my duty to join in the earnest appeal that has been made to your Lordship by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. With every consideration for the arguments that have been urged in favour of the measure, I feel strongly that it will bring no good, but on the contrary it will cause a good deal of irremediable mischief to the agricultural community, whose protection is declared to be its object. I must tell your Excellency that the measure has created the greatest discontent among the agricultural population of this Presidency. The discontent is spontaneous in its character and deep and expensive in its operation. It is quite open to a strong Government ruling over an exceedingly peaceful and law-abiding population to take no notice of the discontent; but I trust your Lordship will not allow yourself to be persuaded that this discontent has no existence in the cultivating classes, or that it has been fomented by the money-leading classes. 3. We have been told that the recent trend of official opinion has been towards the conclusion that the grant of unrestricted property in land subject to the payment of assessment has been the main cause of the agriculturists' embarrassment, and that the remedy most likely to be effectual is a restriction on the transfer of land. We are not told, however, whether the opinion referred to is only that of the Commission about the Deccan Agriculturists' Act and that elicited in the enquiry in connection with the Punjab Land Alienation Measure. We are not informed whether there has been any enquiry on this matter in this Presidency, except the limited one in connection with the Deccan Agriculturist's Act. If such an inquiry was made, the views of the officers consulted should have been placed before the public. If such enquiry has not been made with reference to the wants of the Presidency, it seems to me that a law on such an important matter with far-reaching future effects ought not to be made without one. The views of administrators and statesmen of the highest ability and reputation ought not to be set aside, except on the most convincing grounds on certain questions about the condition of the people of Gujarat the views of your Lordship's Government were not able to stand testing; and it is most essential that no final steps should be taken except on materials which are ascertained to be perfectly reliable. The most important question involved in this Bill is whether the Executive Government should have at its discretion a power of creating any sort of land tenure it likes or whether the power of creating new tenures, and particularly to surveyed areas, ought to remain with the Legislature. According to the Bill as it is presented to the Council it would be quite open to the executive, if they so desire, to give away all the forfeited lands within surveyed areas on an annual tenancy, tenancy for short periods, tenancy for life or any other terms. We are assured that it is not the intention of Government to grant lands generally on short leases. We must accept the assurance; but the individuals who forms Government change; their views about public policy often change. What may appear bad to one Government may appear good to another. We have now and then to appeal to assurances of the members of former Governments, and of faith they put. If the present Bill became law and a future Government thought it was desirable that lands generally should be given on short-term leases, there would be nothing whatever to prevent them from so doing without resorting to Legislation. Weak as it is considered the voice of the country it still ought to be allowed to pronounce itself before any important change in the land tenures of the country is made. The Bill, again, is objectionable, because it seeks at the very foundation of the idea of the occupant's proprietory title in their holdings subject to his liability to pay an equitable assessment. Whatever disputes might have arisen with reference to the character of the ancient rights of occupants in the Deccan, I do not think there ever was any doubt about his proprietory interest in Gujarat proper. But whether doubts existed or not, after unequivocal recognition of his proprietory rights was made in the Survey Act of 1865, which was rightly described as the charter of the ryots' rights. In the Act of 1879 the ryots' property in the land was again admitted. The highest authority, the Secretary of State, has recognised that the State is no more the owner of the cultivated land than the owner of a rent charge is in England of the land upon which it is charged. A complete extinguishment of the occupant's right, or that of his mortgagee, on non-payment of assessment is inconsistent with his position as a proprietor, and can only be justified on the assumption of his being a tenant of Government. It is the right of the occupant and his mortgagee to have the property brought to sale. Under the existing law the tenures, incumbrances, and rights created by the occupant continue in force till the property is brought to sale and he is entitled to the return of any surplus that is left after the claims of Government are satisfied. To go further than this is to the ignore altogether the proprietory interest of the occupant. 6. It is said that this measure would affect no vested interests; I am unable to see this. It aims at destroying the interests of the mortgagee. I have shown already that the mortgagee's rights according to the existing law, are not destroyed until the property is brought to sale. If the property is given back to the occupant after forfeiture the encumbrances continue under the present law. This Council is called upon to wipe off 5 crs debt. A large number of Government officers have strong prejudices against persons who lend money to agriculturists, whether the lenders be themselves agriculturists or not. They think that it would be a most meritorious work to destroy them. They consider that the sowcars with Government being sharers of the ryot's produce, the ryot's dues to Government would flow in more easily if the sowcars were not in the way. They forget that if it were not for him the greater portion of the produce would not have been existing. 8. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Mackenzie last year expressed surprise that any member of this Council should say a word in favour of the sowcar. I have not a word to say for any Shylocks that may exist among them; punish them in any way you like, but for the sins of a few Shylocks, it is not right that every member of that useful and necessary body of the community should be visited with punishment. In the existing condition of agriculture and the agricultural population in the country sowcars are indispensable. Mr. Crakanthorp, the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council in his speech in introducing the Contract Act has said as follows about them: "We recognise that as the Indian agriculturist society, it at present constituted the money-lender is the capitalist and an essential factor of it. We have no desire to stimulate or unduly harass the people who make loans to the agricultural and poorer classes." Such is the policy of the Government of India. I trust it is accepted in this Presidency. 9. Among the sowcar's loans some are secured by mortgages with possession and some by San Mortgages. In the San Mortgage there is no liability on the mortgagee's part to pay the Government revenue. In the case of possession mortgages, there is almost in all instances a condition that the mortgagor should pay the assessment. Now, as the result of the great disaster caused by famine, both the mortgagor and the mortgagee were unable to meet the Government demands. The arguments that are now advanced by the mover to induce us to accept this Bill practically amounts to this. There is a lazy and improvident cultivator; it was his duty in the first instance to have paid the Government dues, but the famine has prevented him from paying it. Then you have an industrious and thrifty man who has been able to advance money to the cultivator after the mortgagee it was also his duty to pay; though the same circumstances that prevented the mortgagor from paying should have prevented him, the Council should make a law to reward the occupant by wiping off his debt to the sowcar and punish the sowcar by the extinguishment of his outstanding. It do not think it would behove Government to follow in the wake of objectionable sowcars and take advantage of the temporary difficulties of the sowcars caused by an universal calamity and deprive him of his rights because he would be unable for a time to meet the assessment for a year or two. I am sure no economic or political benefit can ever be attained by the sacrifice and perisation of a large number of industrious and thrifty class of people for the purpose of trying an experiment. The majority however has said that if this experiment failed the matter can be remedied by a stroke of the pen; but he has not shown how he will be able to restore the large number of persons who will practically be ruined as the commencement of the experiment. 10. If the operation of the measure had been limited with refer nce to sowcars whose claims had been swollen by very ancient debts, who had cheated the agriculturist, who had taken advantage of their necessities, who had received in return of their advances big returns there might have been some just fication of the measure, but the act would touch alike the innocent and the guilty. The Revenue Officers make no disinction, they treat both the bad alike. 11. Then, again, it should be remembered that during the 7 or 8 years of agricultural depression in which many of the distrits of the Presidency have suffered from famine, plague, cattle disease and other misfortunes the sowcars still their means and their credit not exhausted, maintained agriculturists and saved them from resort to famine works supplied them with funds to replace their cattle, to feed them and to purchase seed and field labour and they mostly paid the assessments of Government, and sometimes even the assessments were levied from them and they got nothing or very little in return from their advances, it is no doubt very hard that they should be made to lose their security. 13. But the harm apprehended from the measure will not be confined to cases where lands have been forfeited for non payment of Government demands. It will affect all mortgage transactions with agriculturists whether the lands are forfeited or not. I have already shown that while under the existing law if after forfeiture the lands are given back to an occupant he takes them burdened with all prior incumbrances; It is now proposed that he should be able to get the lands freed from all encumbrances. Under the existing law the occupant himself does not gain anything by non-payment of Government dues; but under the provision of the Bill there would be a conflict between his interests and that of the mortgagee. If in most cases the mortgagees let the lands to the mortgagor on the condition that he pays the rent to the mortgagee and also the assessment to Government; if the mortgagor by non-payment of his rent could get the property forfeited and obtain it himself free of the mortgage he is much benefitted in making a breach of his contractual duty to his mortgagee and omitting to pay the assessment. I submit that a legislation that weakens the moral constitution of society and sets a premium on fraud and dishonesty should be avoided even though the benefits be more substantial and certain than are expected to be derived from this measure. 13. The earlier administrators were of opinion that it was always the interest of the State that lands should leave the hands of indigent, indolent, unskilled and improvident cultivators and go into the hands of those that were thrifty, skilled and industrious. The principle of this Bill is quite the reverse of it. Even if both the mortgagee and the mortgagor are agriculturists the lands have to go back into the hands of the fore-mer mortgagor and not into the hands of the industrious and thrifty mortgagee. It is for this Council to decide whether they should give their assent to a legislative measure in which the indolent, the unskilled, and the improvident are to be helped at the expense of the industrious, the skilled and the thrifty. Is it to be understood that Government think that accumulation of capital in the hands of agriculturists should be discouraged. 14. Again, Government in proposing this measure appear to entertain so much dread of mortgagees, that even when the lands for some reason or other are not to be given over to the occupant they would allow the Collector to give them away to strangers, but they would not restore them even to an agriculturist mortgagee, and even as against a stranger without the slightest equity in his favour they would extinguish the mortgagee's right. 15. Having shown that the measure will inflict much injury on the mortgagee, let me consider whether it will bring any benefit, not to say a corresponding benefit, to the occupant, or whether it is likely to prove harmful to him also. Let me here say that the agriculturists throughout the Presidency unanimously decline to welcome it as a boon; they condemn it as a thing which will be very harmful to them. 16. Government say the lands have become very valuable, they are worth several times the assessment. The agriculturists disregard the element of sale and mortgage as an essential element of ownership, and think that when that is taken away from them they sink from the position of owners to that of tenants. Government say that the times are yet at the lowest pitch of agricultural depression. The Presidency has not yet even commenced to recover from the effects of the famine. The agriculturists are poor, and so are the sowcars, from whom they have been getting their assistance in the time of difficulties. In such times the agriculturists find it impossible to procure money. They feel that Government, not withstanding their promises of liberal remission and suspensions, are backing out, and now want to force them to borrow money on any condition for payment of their dues, to take advantage of their misfortunes, and take up their lands for trifling sums, say the assessment of one year or two years at the most. 17. I would request the Council to consider whether the Agriculturists, when they feel that they would be much worse under the new scheme than they are at present, they are to any way ought to be blamed. An agriculturist who has been unable to pay his assessment, and would, therefore, be obliged to accept an unalienable occupancy, must presumably be a man without any means. He is, however, sent out not at all freed from his debts. His debts would cease to be a charge on the lands, but they continue his debts notwithstanding and he would personally be liable to pay them. The only property available to the sowcar for the recovery of his debts would be his crops. Deprived of all other security, would not the sowcar use all the means at his command for the purpose of realising as much of his dues as he can possibly do out of his crops. So even in a good year if one is able to save anything after payment of the Government assessment and the takavi instalment that would go to its creditor. He would no doubt require money for the purpose of maintaining himself and his family, for the purpose of replacing his stock, and for paying the Government dues, if they have not been recovered already out of the crops before they were taken hold of by the creditor. Where is he to get his money from. The risk of losing in dealing with him becomes so great that no respectable sowcar who makes safe investments on moderate interest would make him advances. He would not be able to obtain loans. Having no security to offer under the Agriculturist Loans Act, he would be unable to get any takavi from Government. Without means to carry on his agricultural operations he must necessarily sink into the condition of a day labourer unless Government chose, for the sake of their supervisions, to maintain, as Sir James Peile observed, a class of pauper farmers without means whom it would be bound to prop up with public money. It is impossible to conceive how these people would be able to weather even an ordinary bad season. Their lot would be far worse than of the persons who have been spoken of by the officials as the sowcar's serfs. Are the agriculturists unreasonable in expressing their dislike for a measure in which they see so much danger. But why should Government desire to force this measure in the face of so much public opposition. Have Government attempted to satisfy themselves that the agricultural condition in Gujarat is not mainly the result of a very high pitch of assessment, a long succession of bad seasons, fall of the price of produce, deterioration of soil by exhaustion and the formation of salina morasses, plague, cattle disease, and famine and their ilk. Have they ever enquired how the assessments have brought on great distress as under the settlement of Mr. Kirkham in Broach and a reduction of assessments or rise of prices has at once brought on appreciable improvement in their condition. On the evil effects of these causes be met or improved or by diminished credit. Should not the combined operation of these causes have been felt more severely in the Gujrat agriculturists and not attempted to help themselves by loans so long as they were able to procure them. 19. Have Government satisfied themselves that the cultivators are unthrifty and extravagant in Gujrat are improvident and extravagant, that they are unable to take care of themselves, that they have been abusing their credit, and that, therefore, some measure is needed for curtailing it, that in cultivators of superior classes, because classed in the Land Revenue Code as agricultural in possession of very inferior lands, which for a long time will not be useful as security. Now, with reference to these superior classes, which are known to be industrious, skilful and businesslike, which try to receive the benefit of primary and even a superior education, which supply both the British and Native Government with a large body of capable officers in every grade of the public service, and who form successful mercantile classes, who can say that they are as a body liable to be over-assessed in the hands of village sowcars. Again, who can say that they are improvident and extravagant as a body. With reference to Kaira, who constitute the largest proportion of the industrious skilful cultivators, Sir James Campbell, in his Gazetteer for Kaira, says that they are the most skilful and thrifty cultivators of Gujrat. They have made strong and systematic effort to put a stop to Gujrat extravagance which involved them in expenses. The following is what one of the late Commissioners of the Northern Division said when with reference to their work or reform:—"So long as I live I shall remember the scene at my camp at Dakor when the Kunbi patidars assembled there from Kaira, Baroda and Cambay, and with one voice gave their assent to the proposed rules for the regulation of marriage expenses, and prayed for the sanction of legislative enactment. That assent was confirmed by the signatures of 81 per cent. of the adult males of the whole community, a proportion which, although not for those assent, and the sick and infirm, represented practical unanimity among the caste. Ten years have passed since the rules were legalised, and I rejoice to hear that they have been productive of good. This is certainly not the class of people who deserve to be treated as extravagant and have limitations put upon their right of borrowing. 20. Improvidence and extravagance are, I submit, in most cases the result of circumstances. If a class of people has very precarious means of living, and when for long periods they have to live on insufficient food, they must lapse into improvidence. This is the lot or the majority of the aboriginal classes. In order to meet this improvidence one has to see that their means of living become less precarious. The new measure is likely to increase the proceedings rather than diminish it. A different set of causes creates improvidence among Inamdars and Rajput Girasias, who are not in the habit of earning their bread by the sweat of their brows, and in whom foresight has not been developed by education or knowledge of the world are also likely to be improvident. Improvidence is not the necessary concomitant of agricultural pursuits or the ownership of land. A hardworking and skilful peasantry, about whose means of living there is ordinarily no uncertainty, is seldom found to be improvident as a class. 21. I fully appreciate the solicitude of Government for the welfare of the agriculturist population of the Presidency. I think there are many directions in which his condition may be improved. Consider the large increase of Abkari revenue during the last 25 years. The revenue Abkari revenue for liquor and toddy of the 5 years ending 1876-77 of the Ahmedabad district was Rs. 53,000 in 1896-97 it was Rs. 1,93,000, in the same period in Kaira it rose from an average of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 52,000. In Broach it rose from Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 1,78,000. In Surat from Rs. 73 00 to Rs. 11,16,000, in Thana from Rs 4, 55,000 to Rs 11 19,000, in Nasik rs. 85 000 to Rs. 1,77 000 and in Khandesh from Rs. 25,000 to Rs 3,93,842; in both districts it was much larger before 1896-97. Now the greater portion of this revenue come from the poorest of the agricultural population. This heavy drain on their slender means must be weighing them down considerably. In some places Government have for protection of their Abkari Revenue prohibited the extraction of the innocent toddy or placed heavy duty on it. Government can do much in relieving the agriculturists in this direction. A great portion of the court-fee stamp revenue also comes from the poorest of the agriculturists. Cannot some reduction be made in this direction, providing for a reduced scale of fees on litigations in which the agriculturists are concerned. A few years ago a new scale of process fees was levied, under which the fees on real suits was raised 4 times. It is the agriculturist who principally suffers by the change. In this way there are many directions in which Government may take measures for improving his condition. 22 There are some of the grounds from which I feel that the proposed legislation will do much mischief to the agriculturists instead of doing him any good. The way to improve his condition would be lowering the pressure of assessment by more liberal remission and by lightening some of the State burdens which he has either to bear directly or indirectly. I strongly feel that this measure must prove very harmful. Feeling as I do, I do not think that if the measure is to be proceeded with I caught to take any share in the deliberation In adopting this course for my guidance, I do not mean the slightest want of respect to your Lordship, to the members of your Government, or to the other members of your Excellency's Council.

At this stage the Council adjourned.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—Aug. 22.	
10 p.m.	79·6
FRIDAY—Aug. 23.	
6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	87·8
4 p.m.	89·4

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfect by harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Lord Wemyss, who has lost a daughter by the same sad stroke of fate that took from Mr. Brodrick a wife, has a distinct title to be placed among the remarkable men of our time. He is probably the most active octogenarian in public life. Had Lady Hilda Brodrick lived another few days she would have been able to take part in keeping her father's 53rd birthday. Lord Wemyss is old enough to remember historic events which are book knowledge to most of us. It is almost startling to recall that he supported Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the Corn Laws. He is old enough, too, to have achieved another interesting record of a personal kind. Not long ago Lord Wemyss astonished his friends by taking unto himself a second wife—a fine compliment to the institution of marriage, seeing that the bridegroom had celebrated his golden wedding with the daughter of the first Earl of Lichfield.

In Parliament Lord Wemyss has done many big things. It was only the other day that he defeated the strongest Government of modern times, and he has brought about some remarkable divisions. His has an odd distinction, too, which perhaps no other man in the world can claim. He has given the King "a taste of his fist." It was an accident, of course. Lord Wemyss is never asleep unless he is in bed, and in the House of Lords he is especially awake. It was in one of his most wakeful moments, when addressing the peers from a seat just behind the then Prince of Wales, that he startled the House by bringing down his fist with great force on the top of the Prince's hat!

Mr. Brodrick, who has suffered two great bereavements in as many weeks—just as the wedding bells were to ring for his daughter—has been unquestionably the man of the week. His action in regard to a half-penny morning paper makes it interesting to note that several leading statesmen have been interested in the Press. Not many Cabinet Ministers, however, have been actually journalists, though Lord Salisbury could hardly deny such an impeachment. In the days before he dreamed of the Premiership Lord Salisbury wrote hundreds of columns of copy for the "Times," the "Morning Chronicle," the "Saturday Review," and the quarterlies.

It is said sometimes that Mr. Morley is the only journalist who has ever reached Cabinet rank in England, and if we narrow down journalism to mean the men who work hard inside dingy offices making newspapers the statement is true. But Lord Salisbury, as he once told a Mansion House audience, has known the anxieties, the labours, and the rewards of journalism, and it is not a mere metaphor to say that he climbed the ladder of fame and power from a journalist's chair. The Prime Minister has certainly a greater experience of journalism than Mr. Bright had, who was generally regarded for some years as editing a new-paper. It is not true that Mr. Bright was an editor, but he had certainly a part proprietorship in a paper now extinct, and the story is told that he was much perplexed in his mind as to the publication of racing matter. His mind was set at ease by another Quaker, to whom Mr. Bright mentioned the subject. "Does that trouble you? I always read the racing news," said the friend, and the Quaker statesman troubled no more.

It is the privilege of a King to break his own laws. No policeman would dare to seek notoriety by arresting King Edward for cycling on the footpath even though the footpath should be Fleet street and for the same reason no policeman has dared to summon King Edward for furiously driving his motor-car the other day. Yet King Edward can hardly have reached Windsor in just over sixty minutes without having travelled beyond the legal rate of twelve miles an hour.

Royal law-breakers are rare enough to please the strictest stickler of constitutionalism but it is a mistake to suppose that it is only by the masses that the law is infringed. Was not Sir Edward Grey caught poaching in a Devonshire trout stream when he was a Minister? And is not another grandson of a Prime Minister even now at Holloway? Sir Michael Hicks-Beach unconsciously broke the law last year by introducing an illegal rule at the Treasury, which might have gone on for ever if some diligent taxpayer had not found Sir Michael out in time.

Most people have probably imagined that the object of local government authorities is to protect the law and so, no doubt, it is. The local Poor Law authority at Wandsworth, when it threw the law to the winds to attract deserting husbands home again, erred no doubt, in ignorance. Notices were posted in which the Wandsworth Board of Guardians offered "free pardon" to husbands who came home to reclaim their deserted wives and families, and the magistrate showed his appreciation of the free pardon by sending the first returned wanderer to prison for a month. The pardons, of course, were not worth the paper on which they were written. The Guardians were let off lightly, and they can still boast that they have never been convicted. It is not a virtuous boast perhaps, but the Leeds Corporation must envy those who can make it. It was convicted some months ago of trespass, and fined two guineas.

St. Paul's, which is at present exciting attention, has had a chequered story. Three times fire has brought it to the ground, and the cracks in the walls which are just now being talked about bring to mind the sight which good Samuel Pepys saw as he walked up Ludgate-hill two hundred and fifty years ago. "I stopped at St. Paul's," he says in his diary, "and did see a hideous sight of the walls of the church ready to fall, that I was in fear as long as I was in it." The "very sight of the stones falling from the top of the steeple do make me sea-sick," the famous diarist wrote again. We are not likely to see St. Paul's as Pepys saw it, but any peril in its condition is a legitimate cause of national anxiety.

Those who know their London can find few places so inspiring, that carry the mind back so far in history, as underneath the great dome. Christianity has been represented by a church on this site since Augustine brought the gospel to England, and all through the centuries a national interest has been taken in the Cathedral of St. Paul's. After the destruction by fire in the reign of the Conqueror, the new St. Paul's was built from the offerings of thousands of people to whom the bishops granted special indulgences in return for their subscriptions. Then the spire was struck by lightning in the middle of the fifteenth century, and a hundred years later—in 1561—the tall steeple became a ruin. "Divers persons, in time of the tempest being in the fields near adjoining to the City, affirmed that they saw a long and spear-pointed flame of fire run through the top of the shaft of St. Paul's steeple," and it is natural that the journalists of that day should set down the calamity to the lightning. If a later writer is to be believed however, a plumber afterwards confessed that the destruction was caused through his carelessness in leaving a pan of burning coal in the steeple while he went home to dinner.

A hundred thousand pounds was spent in restoring the Cathedral, and the work was finished in time to allow the great Oliver to stable his horses there in comfort. Twenty years after the Great Fire burned St. Paul's once more to ashes. The ground was so hot, says Evelyn, that it burnt the soles of his shoes. Half London had schemes for rebuilding the famous church. St. Paul's was still smouldering when Wren submitted his ideas to the King within two days of the conflagration. He had little hope. The cost, he said, would "frighten the age." But at last the work was begun, and the pulling down of the ruin was for days one of the sights of the Metropolis. The heaps of rubbish were so great that scaffolds had to be erected over them to save delay while the men were clearing it away, and when it became necessary to remove the high tower, the workmen qualified before the task of mounting two hundred feet to cast it down, and gunpowder was resorted to.

A box containing eighteen pounds of powder was placed in a hole under the pier, and the explosion caused the tower to rise visibly, in the mass, for quite nine inches before it fell. By an accident a piece of stone was shot into a room in which two women were at work, and this led to the prohibition of the use of powder. Wren provided an ingenious substitute in the form of an ancient battering ram, with which he kept thirty men beating against the same part of one of the great walls for a whole day. On the second day the wall trembled at the top, and in a few hours the last ruin of old St. Pauls, fell with a crash like an earthquake.

With it passed a strange phase of life in ancient London. For generations St. Paul's had been the rendezvous of all sorts and conditions of men. The benches at the door of the choir were the common resort of beggars and drunkards, and a large dung hill lay within one of the doors. The aisle through the centre of the Cathedral was known as Paul's Walk, and Rotten Row is not more popular in our day than Paul's Walk was then. A dramatist has left us the picture. At one time he says, in one and the same rank you, foot by foot and elbow by elbow shall you see walking the knight, the gull, the gallant, the upstart, the gentle man, the clown, the captain, the apple-squire, the lawyer, the usurer, the citizen, the bankrupt, the scholar, the beggar, the doctor, the idiot, the ruffian, the cheater, the Puritan, the cut-throat, the highwaymen, the low men, the true man and the thief; of all trades and professions some; of all countries some. Thus, while Devotion kneels at her prayers, bold Profanity walk under her nose in contempt of religion.

Old St. Paul's, indeed, must have had within its walls a veritable city. More than twenty private houses were built at one time against the walls, and the owners of several of these cut doorways through into the church, parts of which they made use of as their own rooms. The very vaults were turned into private cellars, with doorways from the houses outside. Somewhere in the records of the Cathedral is a report of faithful verger who protested that the shrouds and cloisters under the convocation house are made a common lay-stall for boards, trunks, and chests, being let out unto trunk makers, where, by means of their daily knocking and noise, the church is greatly disturbed. Thus it came about that one part of St. Paul's was used as a playhouse, that a baker baked his bread in an oven cut out of one of the buttresses, and that another of these privileged householders found a way from his house into the steeple, where he managed to get up a store-room. They must, indeed, have been good old times.

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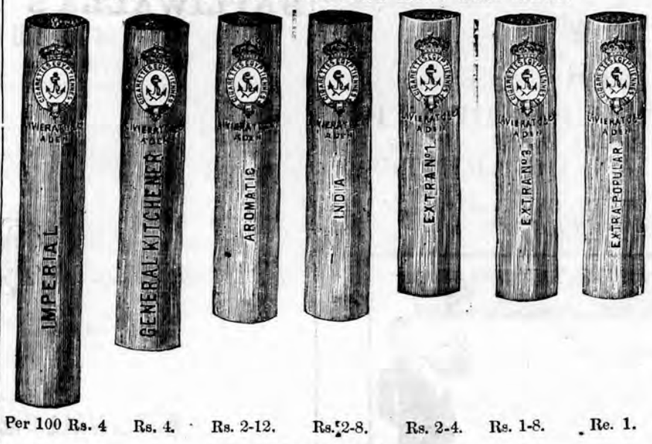

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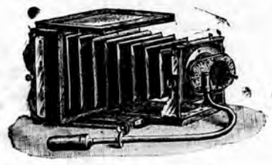

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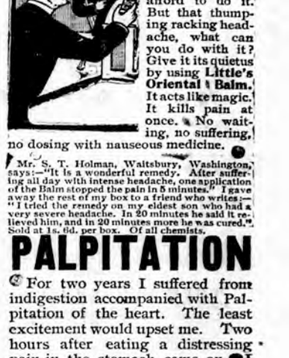

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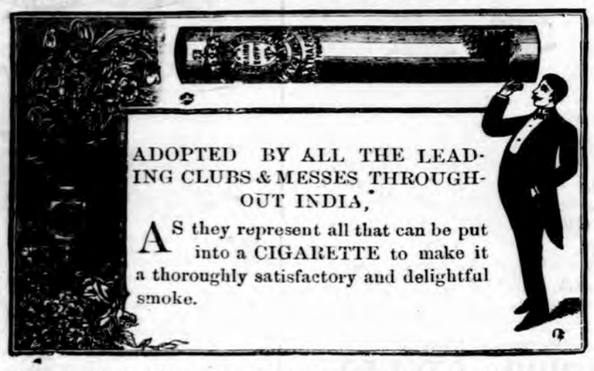
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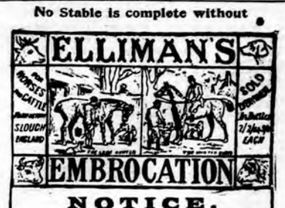

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